

KIMILSUNGIST
Cause Admirably
Carried Forward

Muhammad al Missouri





The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il on the rostrum of
the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives
on-the-spot guidance at the Komdok Mine



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives on-the-spot guidance at the construction site of Ragwon Street



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives on-the-spot guidance
at the construction site of Ragwon Street



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives on-the-spot
guidance at the Korean Film Studio

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il guides the work of students





The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il
examines printed matters



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il looks round modern houses on a cooperative farm

CONTENTS

Preface	1
Chapter One THE FLAME OF KIMILSUNGISM BLAZES UP IN FULL FURY	7
- Great Historic Turn	10
- The Bright Lodestar That Sparkles above the Homeland of Kimilsungism	23
Chapter Two THE BRILLIANT IMAGE OF THE PREEMINENT KIMILSUNGIST THINKER AND THEORETICIAN	29
- Superb Intelligence	32
- Pledge on Ryongnam Hill	41
- The Undying Light of Leadership	50
Chapter Three THE IMMORTAL EXPLOITS PERFORMED IN THE CAUSE OF KIMILSUNGISM	61
- The Artist of Leadership	64
- To Develop the Workers' Party of Korea into an Everlasting Kimilsungist Party	
- Loyal Contingents Grow All Over the Country	

— This Is How a New Era of Automation Has Come	105
— The Land under Benevolent Sunshine	114
— Grand Monumental Structures in the Era of Juche	124
— For the Future	134
— Author of Renaissance in the 20th Century .	141
Chapter Four THE SAGACIOUS LEADER LOVED AND TRUSTED BY THE PEOPLE	155
— Fervent Love for the Working People	159
— The Great Teacher	168
— Infinitely Modest and Simple Popular Character	176
— "Our Dear Leader"	183
Chapter Five THE GREAT CAUSE OF KIMILSUNGISM WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE	187
The Whole Land in an Ecstasy of Joy	190
A New Radiant Milestone	193
Kimilsungism Will Be Victorious For Ever	212

PREFACE

Four years ago when the book entitled "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice" was published in Beirut, I earnestly hoped as its author that it would be widely read among the great Arab nation with a population of 150 million, enjoying a heart appeal to them.

Meanwhile, in a corner of my mind doubts were present. I wondered to what extent the book would arouse sympathy from the Arab world. At the same time, I felt apprehensive of what to do if it would not be disseminated well.

But this was an unnecessary consideration.

As soon as the book was issued, it spread unexpectedly fast to Arab nations and passed from hand to hand at a quick pace beyond imagination.

What gladdened and amazed me in a greater measure was that its Arabic original was translated in Korean, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, English, French and other foreign languages and distributed all over the world.

Being the author, I myself could not but be left spellbound, indeed.

What on earth makes this book popularized quickly among the Arab people, evoking a tremendous sympathy? And what makes it spread on such a wide scale, attracting

keen public attention not only in the Arab area but in every nook and corner of the globe?

The answer is quite clear.

That is because the dominant theme of this book consists in great Kimilsungism which mankind now accept as sunlight.

As is known, Kimilsungism is the basic stream of thought of our time publicly recognized throughout the world, and studying it is an international trend as irresistible as the torrential current of a large river.

In many countries immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the most outstanding thinker and theoretician of the present time and the genius of revolution, come off the press in abundance almost every day.

There have appeared so many specialized bodies to study great Kimilsungism. In recent few years the International Institute of the Juche Idea was established in Tokyo, Japan, and regional institutes were set up in Latin America and Asia, and study groups are now mushrooming in all countries.

An international interest in Kimilsungism finds its clear expression also in the frequent convocation of seminars on this great idea.

In the last three or four years alone, international seminars were held with a large attendance in many countries such as Japan, India, Panama, Nigeria and Malta.

Human history retains records showing the dissemination of many progressive ideologies including Marxism-Leninism, but it knows no instance of an ide-

ology being spread rapidly on a worldwide scale with such a tremendous attraction as is the case with great Kimilsungism. Merged with this strong tide of history my book "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice" also drew a great world interest.

I wrote many articles while engaging in journalism for more than 20 years, and had to serve a prison term on the charge of my progressive literary activities. However, never before have I felt so great a pride and honour as a journalist-writer as at the time when I worked on "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice" and got it put out. With this as a momentum, my faith in Kimilsungism deepened.

I considered it an important task of progressive writers to give publicity to Kimilsungism enthusiastically supported and studied by the people of the world and to the successes and experiences gained in its practical application. I have always paid much heed to this end. Just from this motive I visited Korea recently for the third time.

A lot of things I wanted to know—what changes were brought about in Korea, the cradleland of Kimilsungism, in the second half of the 70's when the world was in great confusion; how the problem of succeeding to the revolutionary cause, the solution of which is awaited in many countries, was being resolved; and what future lay ahead of the revolution.

Kimilsungism is not for Korea alone but for the revolution of the whole world and its success is immediately that of the world revolution.

All that I witnessed and heard in Korea during my recent visit stirred up my deep emotions and made me shed tears of joy.

I saw the present happiness shown in the faces of all Koreans and the hope for a bright future in their eyes.

Moreover, giant monumental edifices were rising up everywhere as if demonstrating the spirit of ever-victorious Korea.

All this gave us a profound impression that Kimilsungism entered the highest stage of its development.

At a few years' interval everything underwent a radical change in Korea. A great impact on me in particular was that the question of carrying forward to consummation the cause of Kimilsungism had been solved with credit in Korea.

In fact, the world has for several years directed close attention to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

As for me, the author of "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice", my attention to him is all the more so.

It gives me a great pleasure that during my stay I was able to acquaint myself, though generally, with the great character and illustrious and energetic activities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il on whom world attention is concentrated.

He is really a great man completely personifying all qualifications as the leader who is to take over and accomplish the glorious cause of Kimilsungism. His service devoted to this cause and his achievements acquire a historic importance for the prosperity of the present time and the future.

Results made in effecting great Kimilsungism and historic experience gained in successfully solving the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause are very

workers, farmers, writers, and artists. A series of reference materials include those on documentary films.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope this book written with an unpracticed hand will be much helpful to the struggle of the world's people for independence.

Damascus, February 1981

MUHAMMAD AL MISSURI
Journalist-Writer of Syria

Chapter One

THE FLAME OF KIMILSUNGISM BLAZES UP IN FULL FURY

Great Kimilsungism has gripped the minds and hearts of the progressive people of the world and, as the days go by and the years flow on, it displays greater magnetic power and vitality, because of its distinguished position in the development of human thought, its absolutely correct reflection of the basic trend in the progress of the present time, and its indication of general laws and guideline on all historic movements of the popular masses struggling for independence.

At present the world accepts Kimilsungism as the only guiding ideology representing our era and the future of mankind, and the times and history are racing ahead with greater force along the orbit of independence, with Korea as the axis.

The unique line and policies followed by Korea and her every success and experience gained in building an independent socialist state, modern and prosperous, instil firm confidence and courage in the world's people aspiring to independence and give them great encouragement.

My recent visit to Korea confirmed my faith in great Kimilsungism.

In a few years since my previous visit, people, society and nature have been transformed beyond recognition in Korea, and everything looked new to me.

The flame of great Kimilsungism which emits its brilliant rays, on the pinnacle of the 20th century chronicle, is blazing up more brightly and in full fury.

GREAT HISTORIC TURN

The world situation in the 1970's was quite complicated and confused.

The worst-ever economic crisis in history swept all continents of the globe, causing serious socio-economic chaos. In the United States, Japan and Britain which once boasted of being "economic powers" and all other capitalist countries, outcries are raised due to production cutback, inflation and mounting unemployment.

The worldwide "fuel crisis", "raw material crisis" and "agricultural crisis" severely affected socialist countries, too. Ill-boding news has spread that the economic situation of some socialist countries is unfavourable and discontent is growing among the people.

The situation of economically weak nations of the third world is even more acute.

In particular, the imperialists and dominationists are steeped in craftily-veiled strife and shameless scramble to seize major zones of natural wealth and areas of military strategic importance. As a result, a succession of tragedies take place in which the sovereignty of newly independent countries is trampled upon and the destinies of the people are in danger of being controlled by others.

Under this complicated world politico-economic situation, how is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea making progress?

This has been a matter of primary interest to the world progressive people who aspire to independence.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Ten years has elapsed since the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. This has been a historic epoch which has witnessed a great change in our Party's activities and our people's life."

People often say that even the appearance of mountains and rivers changes in ten years, but one decade is not so long in a nation's history.

It is all the more so in Korea which has a long history of five thousand years.

In the 1970's, however, Korea made a really astonishing socio-economic progress and brought about a great historic change in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In this period the Korean people implemented with credit the line of three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—which was put forward by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and thereby reached the zenith of great national prosperity and progress.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions constitute the revolution of a new form discovered by great Kimilsungism for the first time in history.

Founders of Marxism-Leninism said that socialism and communism is a process of continuous revolution, but no one has ever given an exposition of his views as to how to push forward the continuous revolution after the establishment of a socialist system.

The contemporary history of the international working-class movement shows that a number of countries went

through serious twists and turns on account of their failure to find a correct solution of the question of continuous revolution.

The respected President Kim Il Sung defined the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—his definition being the first of its kind in history, as a strategic task which the working-class party in power should tackle squarely from the first days of the building of a new society, as the content of continuous revolution to be carried out until the building of communism. And he gave a comprehensive and perfect elucidation of the essence and historical necessity of the three revolutions and the principles and concrete ways to be maintained in carrying them out.

This acquires a great theoretical and practical importance in the development of the revolutionary thought of the working class and in the struggle for socialism and communism.

In the past, it was considered that the revolution was simply aimed at overthrowing the old social system and setting up a new one.

The enunciation of the theory of three revolutions by the respected President Kim Il Sung brought into being for the first time in history a new notion that the revolution is the struggle for converting the old into the new in the spheres of ideology, technology and culture.

Thus, the problem of continuous revolution after the establishment of the socialist system, a matter which remained unsolved for a long time, has been perfectly clarified and a theoretical and practical weapon with which to lead the revolution along a most straight road provided.

The correctness of the theory on the three revolutions

and its great vitality have been fully verified in practice by the Korean people.

The three revolutions which started with the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building, the emulation drive for increased production and the anti-illiteracy campaign in Korea after liberation have now reached a very high stage with the object of liquidating once and for all the remnants of the old society in all facets of social life and ensuring the full independence of the working masses.

First of all, the in-depth development of the ideological revolution brought about a fundamental change in the mental and moral qualities of the people.

Indeed, everywhere I went, I noticed the Koreans in a state of sound ideological consciousness and felt overwhelmingly envious of them.

All people—workers, peasants, youth and students, women, soldiers, to say nothing of cadres, are armed firmly with the Party's revolutionary idea, great Kimilsungism, and the whole society is impregnated with the Juche idea.

The entire people are fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with a high national consciousness of independence and are confidently advancing along the path indicated by Kimilsungism.

All Koreans, men and women, young and old, deem it their greatest honour, pride and happiness that they have their leader in the person of respected President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation. They are filled with intense loyalty to carry his teachings through to the end in any adversity, holding him in high esteem and following him for ever.

This stems from a pure revolutionary conscience em-

bedded in their minds through their own experience; a steadfast faith and iron will unshaken under all circumstances.

Westerners who are infected with bourgeois reactionary and revisionist ideas of all hues may not understand well something of this kind.

But in Korea I saw it with my own eyes. That is to say, I realized that it is the noblest and most precious spiritual and moral qualities true revolutionaries should possess.

What is conspicuous everywhere in Korea is that they work in a manner worthy of masters and their way of life is healthy.

Koreans, no matter what they do at whatever posts of socialist construction, are tirelessly working with full devotion for the interests of the Party and the revolution, for the good of society and the collective, without seeking for their personal fame or rewards, and are giving full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity in their work.

All work conscientiously, study hard and live with frugality in a way befitting the people of a country engaged in the revolution.

At factories, villages, schools and elsewhere, not to speak of the capital, you can hardly find any practice of indolence and debauchery corrupting public morals that is a commonplace in many countries.

There will be no limit to describing in detail the mental and moral qualities of the Korean people.

Fervent love for their homeland, burning hatred against the class enemy, a high sense of organization, a noble spirit of labour service, the spirit of helping and pulling each other forward, a surprisingly high degree of organization

and discipline—all this signifies the character peculiar to the Korean people.

Indeed, Korea completely succeeded in resolving the problem of man's remoulding which many countries building socialism fail to settle.

Brilliant successes were registered in the technical revolution, too.

On the basis of the completion of socialist industrialization, Korea set in the 70's the tasks of a new, high-stage technical revolution, the main content of which is to narrow down drastically the differences between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and free women from the heavy burden of household chores and waged an unflagging struggle for their fulfilment, thereby making a marvellous technological progress.

With the powerful acceleration of the technical revolution in industry the gap between the heavy and light labour has been lessened to a considerable extent.

In the past it was the mining, metal, chemical and cement industries where plenty of heavy, heat-affected and harmful work remained.

But after the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the technical revolution was greatly sped up in these fields, with the result that a radical change took place both in the industrial aspect and in the working conditions of factory workers.

The mechanization and automation of production processes at the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Unryul Mine, the Sunchon Cement Factory and other enterprises are on a very high plane, and health-affecting work is disappearing.

In coal and ore hewing and other extractive industries,

mining equipment has been replaced with large-size and high-speed ones and various modern production facilities introduced in large quantities. At construction sites and harbours, work has been mechanized almost completely, because different types of efficient construction machines and up-to-date loading and unloading machines are in wide use.

The rural technical revolution also witnessed signal results.

Wherever I went, be it a flat area or a remote mountain region, I was deeply impressed by the fact that farm mechanization and chemicalization reached a very high level and that the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour diminished considerably.

In the countryside irrigation and electrification were completed already long ago, and farm mechanization and chemicalization are nearing completion.

As of the end of 1979, tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land numbered 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediate and mountainous areas.

The agricultural mechanization in Korea is wonderful in the light of the fact that the United States which is claimed to be on a relatively high level of farm mechanization in the Western capitalist world has no more than 2-3 tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land.

With its own chemical fertilizer industry established, Korea mass-produces phosphatic, potassic, nitrogenous and micro-element fertilizers and various kinds of weed killers.

In 1979 the amount of chemical fertilizers applied to each *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields reached 1.5

tons, and weeding was done by chemical method for 97 per cent of the total rice fields.

It is in the era of great Kimilsungism that the Korean peasants who had suffered much from backbreaking work for centuries, planting young rice shoots and pulling up weeds by hand, have come to engage in farming easily with the help of machines and chemicals. What a splendid thing it is!

That is why all of the Korean peasants I met told me in an emotion-charged tone about the benevolence of the respected President Kim Il Sung who has brought them such an unimaginably brilliant reality and they are proud to relate this legend-like story to hand it down from generation to generation.

Great results were gained also in the technical revolution to relieve the women of the heavy burden of domestic chores.

In human history nobody has ever found or imagined that emancipation of the women from the heavy house-keeping burden could be regarded as a revolution.

This task can be put forward only in a country like Korea where man is valued most and where the revolution and construction are carried out for the people and everything is put in their service.

The above-mentioned unique task of the technical revolution which arrested world attention in the 1970's also yielded fine fruit.

Kindergartens and nurseries are set up in all parts of the country, their number exceeding the mark of as many as 60,000, and all children are well cared for at state expense in these establishments furnished with all necessary

educational facilities and provided with good sanitary conditions.

Nor is this all.

Everywhere in towns and villages various cultural amenities and welfare service facilities have expanded greatly, and the food and daily-necessities industries developed. As a result, large quantities of foodstuffs and modern household goods are supplied. Among the food items are those which were not turned by industrial method before.

Freed from the burden of household chores remarkably, Korean women who make up half the population are taking part in collective labour and social activities freely and displaying their talents to the full.

There is no country where the role of women is so great and their life so worthwhile as in Korea.

In recent years, many countries including those in the West held meetings and seminars to discuss the problem of women's rights and emancipation and adopted lots of decisions, all of which remained a mere scrap of paper.

Korea sets a fine example in taking substantial measures for the good of women.

The technical revolution in Korea, indeed, shows a most straight way of enabling the working masses to enjoy independent and creative lives, since it has been carried out strictly in accordance with the original policy of developing technology with prime importance being attached to the people, and improving the productive forces with the liberation of the working people from arduous labour as the main point.

Precisely for this reason, millions of people have been able to take an active part in the technical revolution,

deeply interested in it, and in this course their revolutionary zeal and creative power have been fully displayed and thus a great turn has been brought about in socialist economic construction as a whole.

A great productive upsurge was effected in industry.

The Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was carried out one year and four months ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value. The assignments for the first three years of the Second Seven-Year Plan which started in 1978 was also fulfilled by the end of September 1980.

During the years between 1970 and 1979 Korea's industry grew at a high annual rate of 15.9 per cent, and her total industrial output value increased 3.8 times. This is a miraculous tempo of development, indeed.

The rate of industrial growth in capitalist countries in the same period was only three to four per cent in general.

Korea's industrial structure has improved to a great extent, and her industrial independence has further increased.

Her economy is developing thoroughly on the basis of domestic fuel and raw materials.

When the whole world was going in for oil regardless of domestic resources, the respected President Kim Il Sung categorically rejected such a tendency and has firmly maintained the policy of developing industries fed from Korea's own resources.

This is precisely why the Korean industry has been quickly developing on a very stable basis, unaffected by the "fuel crisis" and "raw material crisis" at which the world is so much alarmed.

Miraculous upswing also took place in agricultural production.

In agriculture, two to three per cent of yearly growth in grain yields is, as a rule, considered to be a great success.

But in Korea miracles unprecedented in the farming history of mankind were wrought.

Thus, the grain production target of seven million tons for the Six-Year Plan was hit two years before the set time. In 1979 nine million tons of grain were produced triumphantly.

Korea has attained the highest degree of intensive farming in the world.

The per-*chongbo* grain yields in this country in 1979 were 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize.

This means that in terms of per-*chongbo* grain output Korea has far outstripped the United States, Canada, Japan, Italy and other developed countries.

Livestock and poultry farming, fruit growing and all other areas of agriculture have rapidly developed, along with grain production.

The new scientific and technological basis of Korean agriculture and the remarkable rate of rise in agricultural production signify the fruition of the theses on the socialist rural question, a great agricultural programme of Kimilsungism which is shining brightly all over the world.

Brilliant success was scored in every field of cultural construction as well.

Education quickly advanced through the struggle to implement the "Theses on Socialist Education", a great programme of socialist education.

The number of universities and colleges has increased from 129 to 170, and specialized higher schools total more

than 600 with the addition of 481 new ones, and an army of over one million technicians and specialists has been trained.

In this way, Korea has now splendidly resolved the question of cadres, which is an urgent and difficult problem confronting the developing third world countries.

This is the most precious, amazing success made by the Korean people in building a new society.

As a result of the complete introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education, all of Korea's younger generation are receiving perfect secondary education in over 4,700 primary schools and 3,100 senior middle schools until they reach the working age.

Korea is an ideal land where social equality in education has been completely realized.

Every one of the children undergoes free education, receiving from the state benefits to the tune of over 10,000 *won* until he or she finishes higher education. The school system and curriculum do not discriminate between urban and rural children, between the children of high-ranking officials and those of workers and farmers.

In the field of researches, major scientific and technological problems which are of great significance in the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, have been tackled to contribute greatly to economic development.

Juche-oriented literature and art are in their heyday, blossoming out resplendently and heralding the advent of Renaissance of the 20th century.

Today, Korean literature and art are excellently performing their mission as a textbook of life and as a weapon of struggle which educates the working people in a rev-

olutionary way and powerfully inspires them to creative efforts and to the struggle to build a new life. They are loved by the people as genuine literature and art.

With the successful progress in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the people's material and cultural standards have considerably risen.

The per-capita national income in Korea in 1979 was 1,920 dollars.

During the 1970's the real income of workers and office employees increased 2.2 times, and that of farmers 2.3 times.

In the 1970's Korea definitely attained the level of developed countries of the world in terms of national income per head.

At present, the state is a "householder", who provides the people adequately with material conditions—food, clothing, housing and everything else. Even the centuries-old tax system has been abolished.

Health service for the people has developed with rapidity. In 1979 the number of hospital beds for every 10,000 persons of the population was 120, and doctors 23.3. The mortality rate for every 1,000 persons decreased from 20.8 in the pre-liberation year to 4.4 in 1979, and the average life span of the people was 73 years or 35 years longer.

Korea, today, is a people's paradise, indeed.

The Korean people are now enjoying freedoms and rights to the full as masters of the state and society, and they are equitably well-off, free from all worries.

All these successes which Korea achieved in the 1970's are really amazing; they were attained when many

countries in the world were undergoing serious political and economic crises and social confusion.

I am sure that the 1970's will always be remembered as a period of historic turn in the annals of the glorious cause of Kimilsungism.

THE BRIGHT LODESTAR THAT SPARKLES ABOVE THE HOMELAND OF KIMILSUNGISM

How did the historic change come about in Korea in the 70's of this century?

The history of the international working-class movement records the periods attended with great socio-economic changes effected in a number of countries through vigorous struggles under correct proletarian leadership.

These changes were, without exception, closely associated with the emergence of great leaders and their effective leadership.

The Korean revolution which started after the great leader President Kim Il Sung raised high the banner of Juche, bearing the destiny of his country and people on his shoulders as a leader at the age of around 20, has overthrown

Kim Il Sung who authored the great idea and has been undeviatingly leading the revolution from victory to victory, hewing out the thorny path without precedent, on the strength of his iron will, oceanic calibre and magnanimity, ennobling communist morality and devotion to the people.

Needless to say, the historic changes which took place in Korea in the 70's, like those brought about on the road of realizing the cause of Kimilsungism in the previous years, were the brilliant results of the outstanding, seasoned leadership of the respected President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and construction.

In this period, too, the respected President Kim Il Sung, the great strategist, proved his extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership by working out correct policies in keeping with the changing situation at home and abroad and wisely leading the entire people to carry them out in any adversity.

No words or writings would be enough to express all his care and painstaking efforts exerted in the cause of Juche in the 1970's.

Though he needed rest in his age, he gave on-the-spot guidance without a day's respite throughout the decade, travelling all parts of the country and leading the people to bring about miraculous successes and innovations ceaselessly in the revolution and construction.

One of the most significant and brilliant exploits he performed in the 1970's was that he not only saw the present prospects of the revolution but also looked far into the future and thus laid a solid organizational and ideological basis on which to carry forward the cause of Kimilsungism down through generations.

Consummating the leader's revolutionary cause by

carrying it forward through generations is the law of the development of the communist movement itself.

The building of a communist society where complete independence is ensured for the working masses is a historic cause requiring a long period of time, rather than the lifetime of a single generation.

It implies deep-going socio-economic changes; it is a gargantuan task no one has ever undertaken.

Replacement of one generation by another will continue in carrying out the long-drawn-out cause of the revolution. This is an immutable law.

This is the very reason why there arises the inevitable question of inheritance of the revolutionary cause.

Inheritance of the revolutionary cause initiated by the leader is a fundamental question which affects the destiny of the revolution, which decides whether it is carried out or given up halfway.

If this question is to be solved correctly, an outstanding successor to the leader's revolutionary cause, who is capable of carrying it forward to completion, must be chosen.

The history of the international communist movement which covers a period of more than one century gives us serious lessons in this regard. Inheriting the leader's cause is not a mere theoretical question; it is a very urgent question confronting many countries at present.

The Korean revolution was no exception on this very important question, which was on the order of the day.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung who pioneered the cause of Kimilsungism and has led it along the road of brilliant victory in Korea is greeting his 70th birthday before long.

straight road indicated by Kimilsungism, free from any deviations and setbacks.

Also for this very reason, the Korean people have been able to make continual innovations and uninterrupted advance without any stagnation or marking time, and the whole society is vibrant with revolutionary stamina.

This is a sure guarantee for the bright future of Kimilsungism.

Korea, indeed, had another great fortune in the 70's of this century. That was the bright rise of the great lodestar.

Chapter Two

THE BRILLIANT IMAGE OF THE PREEMINENT KIMILSUNGIST THINKER AND THEORETICIAN

Practice devoid of theory is bound to fall a victim to spontaneity and blindness.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class for independence and all historic movements of the masses can only advance along the straight road of victory with purposefulness when they are guided by a scientific ideology and revolutionary theory.

The leader of the working class and successors to his cause must have an unusual ability to scientifically size up and generalize the law of historical development, the aspirations of the masses and the experience of revolutionary struggles as well as sagacity with which to grasp the requirements of the times and revolution and map out scientific revolutionary policies, strategy and tactics.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the most preeminent thinker and theoretician of our time, rejected dependence on others and dogmatic attitudes towards existing theories already in his early years of revolutionary activity. He authored the great Juche idea on the basis of his gifted, deep insight into Korea's geographical location, specific features of her historical development, the lessons of her nationalist and early communist movements and the requirements of the world's revolutionary movement which was at a new stage of progress.

Over the 50-odd long years of his leadership to the Korean revolution ever since, he has by a ceaseless creative activity crystallized the Juche idea into a great ideological

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, a thinker and theoretician of great Kimilsungism, has long since carried on energetic ideological and theoretical activities, endowed with gifted wisdom and rare perspicacity which nobody can match.

He took the first step of his life in the tempest of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and nurtured his resourcefulness and intelligence, not lulled by a calm lullaby but cherishing in his heart a song of struggle, a song of revolution, as he spent his childhood.

His boyhood was a period of glorious days when he strove to firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook of Juche and perfect his qualities as an outstanding leader in the difficult and complex class struggle for the building of a new society in Korea, in the fierce war fought against the US imperialist invaders and in the titanic struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction creating world-startling miracle and model.

Illustrious thoughts and theories are considered to be products of extraordinary wisdom. By the way, this wisdom is endowed by nature and sheds its radiance gradually with the growth of the person in question.

Teachers who were in charge of the education of the young and sagacious Comrade Kim Jong Il say with deep emotion that he was unusually clever and possessed of superb intellect from his childhood.

Already from his early days, he used to see a thing or a phenomenon with his uncommon power of observation, analysis and judgement, persistently delving into it to grasp its essence.

As he probed so deeply into the matters arising in his

works of literature and art and showed distinguished talents for music, fine arts and so on.

The child poem "Our Classroom" composed by Comrade Kim Jong Il in his primary school days and published in the magazine "Juvenile Literature" well shows what remarkable talents he possessed from his early years.

*Beautiful classroom,
It always makes us feel interesting.
On its front wall hung the portrait of the Marshal
Placed bright in a frame.*

*With delight this morning, too,
We enter our classroom.
He seems to meet us gladly as usual,
As if telling us to study hard....*

*Winter has passed,
Willows grow green in the spring breeze.
With resonant song of construction
We uphold the Marshal.*

*Let's sing! Sing of the Marshal....
We have triumphed,
A happy home of democracy rises.
Let's sing! Sing of our Marshal....*

*Neat and tidy is our classroom.
Whenever we sit at our desks,
He tells us with a genial smile
To become fine children of a new country....*

*We always uphold the Marshal....
Following the Marshal's teachings,
Let's become pillars of a new country!
Always be ready!*

It is hardly believable that these verses were made by a teen-ager.

Needless to say, the poem is very rich in its ideological content. Its verses are soft and concise, and its technique is diverse.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il himself wrote a number of literary and art works touching the hearts of all with his distinguished ability already in his early years.

From his childhood he possessed distinctive talents for fine arts, too.

The Korean painting "Ulmil Pavilion" brushed by him while a junior middle school student reminded one of an expert's picture for its unique Korean canons of painting, its exquisite depiction and its elegant and vivid harmony of colours.

Hence, this work came out first at a national art exhibition of students and children held in Korea at that time.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il acquired a mastery of difficult theoretical problems and intricate scientific and technical matters from his early years.

As to what he once learned, he made a perfect answer anytime he was asked about it. If he learned one thing, he would know ten more with repeated quests.

The school days of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il were days when he set a splendid example of a devoted scholar

who endeavours to possess a wealth of versatile knowledge necessary for the revolution and construction with his brilliant wisdom and fiery pursuit.

They say usually that genius is a capacity for taking pains.

The same is the case with the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

With an unexcelled zeal for study, he set already in his boyhood the high goal of completely mastering all the works of the great leader. He sat up deep into the night, unremittingly prosecuting his studies till dawn when the principal stars of the Great Bear were seen waning, through the window.

An official who spent his student days with the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il while young related the following story, recalling those days.

It happened one day in the spring of 1955.

That day, a student studied together with the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in the latter's study.

In the study there were all kinds of books, among them the great leader's immortal classic works, various kinds of political literature and books on science, technology, music, fine arts, etc., plus those on literature and art.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il told the student to choose and read one if he preferred to.

The student who took out this or that book and was turning over its leaves, at a loss what kind of book to read, could not but be surprised. All of the books he picked out were vividly marked by the dear leader's reading and each of them bore an inserted piece of white paper on which his lively style of penmanship remained.

Every kind of book was read, including technical ones such as "Chicken Raising", "Radio Engineering", "Layout of Flower Beds and Cultivation of Flowering Plants" and "Architecture and Construction".

While reading with a humble feeling the books marked with his handwriting, the student asked him when he read all these many books.

Smiling, he told the student that he read them in his spare time and added that if only one had a passion for reading time was out of the question.

The student asked him what was the use of reading such books as "Chicken Raising" and "Layout of Flower Beds and Cultivation of Flowering Plants" because he was not a specialist, saying that it was another question for him to read other kinds of books.

Then Comrade Kim Jong Il, his face beaming with smile, said that because the respected leader was making a study of chicken-breeding methods to let the people live on rice, eating meat soup, he also read the book. It is good, he added, to get acquainted with everything.

Now, the student felt all the more keenly that it was not fortuitous that the dear leader was a man of great erudition without an equal.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il attached prime importance to studying the great leader's works. Even when we learn one thing, he stated, we should always acquire practical knowledge to be utilized for the Korean revolution.

It was a Sunday during the vacation early in January 1956.

That day, the student went to where the dear leader

was, carrying the vacation-term homework notebook in his hand.

The dear leader was then immersed in studying the great leader's works.

The student asked him when he was going to do the hometask for the vacation period.

Showing him his vacation-term study schedule, the dear leader said to him that he was planning to study the works of Marshal Kim Il Sung first every day. He further explained to him that it was necessary, of course, to study other subjects well, but what was of paramount importance was to learn the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

After that, the student who had carried with him his geography notebook made it a rule to study the great leader's works first and other subjects next, following his example.

A teacher at Kim Il Sung University made the following remarks, looking back on the school days when the dear leader was in the same class with him.

It happened one day when the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was preparing for the first-term examination since he was enrolled in the University.

At his call some students proceeded to where he stayed.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il sat together with them and helped them in their study till late at night. He presented study subjects to them and, while leading them to a good discussion, asked questions sometimes and when the debate on each topic was over he made a clear-cut concluding remark.

By the time the study was nearly over, he left his seat for a moment because he had something to attend to.

Every kind of book was read, including technical ones such as "Chicken Raising", "Radio Engineering", "Layout of Flower Beds and Cultivation of Flowering Plants" and "Architecture and Construction".

While reading with a humble feeling the books marked with his handwriting, the student asked him when he read all these many books.

Smiling, he told the student that he read them in his spare time and added that if only one had a passion for reading time was out of the question.

The student asked him what was the use of reading such books as "Chicken Raising" and "Layout of Flower Beds and Cultivation of Flowering Plants" because he was not a specialist, saying that it was another question for him to read other kinds of books.

Then Comrade Kim Jong Il, his face beaming with smile said that because the respected leader was making a study of chicken-breeding methods to let the people live on rice eating meat soup, he also read the book. It is good, he added, to get acquainted with everything.

Now, the student felt all the more keenly that it was not fortuitous that the dear leader was a man of great erudition without an equal.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il attached prime importance to studying the great leader's works. Even when we learn one thing, he stated, we should always acquire practical knowledge to be utilized for the Korean revolution.

It was a Sunday during the vacation early in January 1956

That day, the student went to where the dear leader

was, carrying the vacation-term homework notebook in his hand.

The dear leader was then immersed in studying the great leader's works.

The student asked him when he was going to do the hometask for the vacation period.

Showing him his vacation-term study schedule, the dear leader said to him that he was planning to study the works of Marshal Kim Il Sung first every day. He further explained to him that it was necessary, of course, to study other subjects well, but what was of paramount importance was to learn the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

After that, the student who had carried with him his geography notebook made it a rule to study the great leader's works first and other subjects next, following his example.

A teacher at Kim Il Sung University made the following remarks, looking back on the school days when the dear leader was in the same class with him.

It happened one day when the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was preparing for the first-term examination since he was enrolled in the University.

At his call some students proceeded to where he stayed.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il sat together with them and helped them in their study till late at night. He presented study subjects to them and, while leading them to a good discussion, asked questions sometimes and when the debate on each topic was over he made a clear-cut concluding remark.

By the time the study was nearly over, he left his seat for a moment because he had something to attend to.

After he went out, students looked attentively at the bookcases which filled two walls.

They were stacked with the great leader's immortal works including "Kim Il Sung: Selected Writings", and important passages were found underlined with colour pencil in all pages of these works and on the shelf there were scores of notebooks containing excerpts and propositions from the works.

At the time of terminal or annual exam, he submitted ten or more of those notebooks on Party policy to the teacher who was in charge of the exam, and these were not simple extracts but complete works giving a well-founded description of the great leader's ideas and theories.

He not only had a thorough grasp of the essence and contents of the great leader's works but also read with avidity famous books dealing with matters in all spheres—politics, economy, history, philosophy, literature, etc. Thus, he unlimitedly broadened his knowledge and strove, heart and soul, to capture the fortress of science.

Indeed, no one could rival the sagacious Comrade Kim Jong Il in that he had a burning spirit of inquiry, the spirit of delving into subjects of study ranging over tens of thousands of volumes; he had a habit of getting through a book at a stretch, however thick it might be; he had the capacity for giving deep analysis of matters, the power for finding the kernel from the numerous books he read; and he had comprehensive and profound knowledge and wisdom so that he satisfactorily solved on a theoretical basis and with concrete facts any problems which many students considered hard to tackle.

PLEDGE ON RYONGNAM HILL

Here is an elaborate poem.

*As I stand on Ryongnam Hill at sunrise,
The land of 3,000 ri greets my eyes.
Learning the leader's great idea,
I will be the master of the revolution
in this land, Korea.
O Korea, I will add glory to thee.*

*On the road of Juche I will be firm and steady
Under the guidance of the leader great.
Braving the raging waves and storms,
I will lead Korea into the future.
O Korea, I will make thee famous.*

*I will go on for ever with the cause of the sun
That shines over the whole world.
I will bring about the era of communism
When the red glow of Juche will cover the earth.
O Korea, Korea, my Korea!*

This poem was written by the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il on the day he entered Kim Il Sung University, the institution of Juche education. It deeply impresses everyone with solemn feelings for his indomitable will, lofty desire and deep conviction.

The road of Juche leading Korea to the future, which is an untrodden path, is sure to be thorny. But this poem is pulsating with a strong will to lead Korea unwaveringly along the road of Kimilsungism in face of any storm and stress as the master of the Korean revolution. It was a historic declaration in which the dear leader pledged to carry forward and complete brilliantly the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To be boundlessly loyal to the leader and to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause opened up by him is the legitimate requirement stemming from the fundamental interests of the revolution.

The international working-class movement has more than a hundred years of history. It shows clearly that when the question of allegiance to the leader is not solved correctly and it is not put forward as the fundamental question decisive of the issue of the revolution, many vicissitudes are inevitable in carrying forward and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

In Korea today the revolutionary cause started by the leader is forging ahead victoriously without any trouble. The main explanation for this is that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is leading the Korean revolution; his loyalty to the leader is so intense the like of which is never known in the history of the working-class movement.

The unmeasured loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the noblest quality of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il. This loyalty is rooted in the unshakable conviction and will which budded in his young heart and has grown stoutly.

Mother Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist

revolutionary fighter and a heroine of the anti-Japanese struggle, implanted her untinged and spotless loyalty to the great leader in the depths of the heart of her little son Kim Jong Il. She had always respected the great leader as the sun of the nation and retained her loyalty to him, rendering devoted service to him throughout the arduous days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The heart of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il burned more hotly with loyalty when Korea was liberated, and his loyalty was further intensified during the grim days of the war waged against US imperialism. In those days he lived separated from his father, to whom he wrote an admirable letter which reads in part:

“Dear Father whom I yearn for always,

“How have you been?

“I think you are having a hard time crushing the Yanks in the Fatherland Liberation War....

“You are not just an individual but the leader of the entire Korean people.

“So, all the Korean people and also we shall be happy to see you well and healthy and to know that you look out for enemy planes and take good care of yourself. From afar I sincerely wish you to be very careful about your health....”

This letter of Comrade Kim Jong Il to the great leader contains a valuable thing never known even in the most beautiful virtues cultivated by the people over thousands of years.

It is a common thing to be found anywhere that a child should long for his father. But the image of his father in the mind of Comrade Kim Jong Il was the noble image of the great leader to whom he would be loyal to the end of his life.

Therefore, from his boyhood he regarded the great leader not simply as a father but as the leader of the revolution and the sun of the nation. He was loyal to the great leader not from the mere filial duty but from the lofty revolutionary duty of a revolutionary fighter of Kimilsungism proceeding from the fundamental principle and interests of the revolution.

The solemn pledge of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to render loyal service to the great leader and carry the revolutionary cause of Juche opened up by him to completion as the master of the Korean revolution has been embodied in his thoughts and actions and brought about numerous impressive results.

Here is an episode which happened when the dear leader finished the secondary school and was entering the University.

Many of his classmates in the secondary school thought that he would no doubt go abroad to study at a famous foreign university with a long history, and some of them even advised him to do so.

It is a common usage that the sons and daughters of heads of state and cadres of the developing countries and even somewhat developed countries go to "renowned and authoritative" colleges and universities of big nations, and some take "pride" in doing so.

But the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il resolutely objected

to this approach to the matter; he was equipped firmly with the revolutionary Juche world outlook and always dealt with all big and small matters independently at his own discretion.

With a firm determination to prepare himself as a revolutionary of Korea well-versed in great Kimilsungism, he flatly refused to go to a foreign university and entered Kim Il Sung University, the highest institution of Juche education, where he studied the Juche idea and revolutionary theory of the great leader, the realities of Korea, the present and future of the Korean revolution.

Thus, throughout the university days he always adhered to the Juche stand in his studies, rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism, and approached and solved all matters and problems from the revolutionary angle with the teachings of the great leader as the guideline.

Professors of Kim Il Sung University recollect impressively that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il already in his university days fought irreconcilably against all manner of flunkeyist and dogmatist phenomena in studies and lives.

This happened one day, during a lecture on Korean history.

The lecture was about the formation of the Korean nation. A student asked a question: "The classic 'Marxism and the National Question' says that a national community consists in the four common characteristic features, that is, a common language, territory, economic life, and psychological makeup manifested in a common culture, and that it is sufficient for a single one of these characteristics to be lacking and the nation ceases to be a nation. So, how should we consider the overseas Koreans in this regard?"

It is said that there were conflicting opinions among the scholars on this matter.

Many arguments were put forward, but nobody thought to settle this question on the basis of the theory on the national question clarified by the respected President Kim Il Sung. As a result, the drawn-out argumentation did not lead to a correct conclusion.

Just then, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il criticized the dogmatic attitude in studies and explained to the students the ideas of the great leader on the national question. He said:

"As the great leader has taught, our Korean nation is a homogeneous nation that is of the same blood and has lived on one and the same territory speaking the same language from olden times....

"As for our overseas compatriots, they are originally Koreans who have come of the same stock, speak the same language and have lived on the same land as we. They are people who left their dear home and went abroad in quest of a living, unable to stand the cruel exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, or were taken to foreign countries as draftees or conscripts in the past. So, how can you call them otherwise than Koreans? They are doubtlessly Koreans in their own right."

The professors and students were deeply impressed by the sound logic of Comrade Kim Jong Il who had a full grasp of great Kimilsungism and, guided by this, solved all problems sagaciously.

Those were days when scholars and students were still captivated to a considerable extent by dogmatism man-

ifested in mechanically hanging on to classics and by flunkeyism revealed in the tendency to accept foreign writings uncritically.

But the wise Comrade Kim Jong Il had a keen sense to discern maladies of dogmatism and flunkeyism which dull the creative thinking of people even in a scientific treatise, a paper reading on a subject and in a single word, and sharply criticized them. Thus, he analysed all matters creatively from the Juche standpoint and in the interests of the Korean revolution.

In his student days he read numerous Marxist-Leninist classics including the "Communist Manifesto", "The Capital", and "Problems of Leninism"; analysed and summed up the over 100 years long histories of the international working-class and communist movements in conjunction with the present-day revolutionary practice; and always adhered to the Juche stand in dealing with theoretical problems.

Great zeal in studies and researches, a revolutionary stand in ideological study and a Juche-based attitude towards theories were the features characterizing the studies and ideological and theoretical activities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

He not only studied and grasped great Kimilsungism in depth with extraordinary energy and superb wisdom but also gained the full mastery of the methods of mass leadership for its materialization in the seething reality of the revolution and construction.

On display in the Korean Revolution Museum are innumerable pictures of the great leader President Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at factories, farm villages, schools, hospitals, even at houses of people

and in various other domains. In these pictures people can see the noble figures of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in his student days personally accompanying the father leader on his trip of on-the-spot guidance and learning from his ideas, leadership methods and lofty virtues.

Indeed, it was not in the quiet study but in the practice of an unprecedentedly arduous and complex revolutionary struggle and on the tens of thousand *ri* long roads he travelled in accompanying the great leader on his trips of on-the-spot guidance that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il saw the realities of Korea and the aspirations and desire of the Korean people, learned the truth of life from them and fully mastered Kimilsungism and the profound revolutionary theory and leadership methods as its applications.

The high determination of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to carry the cause of Kimilsungism to completion as the master of the Korean revolution can be seen clearly in the many theses including the graduation thesis he wrote in his university days. Always applying the Kimilsungist theory, he wrote his theses from a new point of view and in a creative attitude to break fresh ground in scientific theory, elaborating each of them into a superb piece of Kimilsungist theory.

Thus, he wrote more than ten theses in his university days, including "Let Us Further Strengthen the Unity and Solidarity of Party Members in Thought and Purpose on the Basis of the Leader's Revolutionary Ideas", "It Is the Most Important Duty of the Students to Establish a Revolutionary World Outlook", and "The Position and Role of the County in the Building of Socialism". Upon publication each

of them produced a great sensation among the teaching staff and students for the originality and profundity of their contents and the forceful and highly individual style of writing.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il set himself the lofty aim of hastening the communist future when the red glow of Juche would embrace the whole of the earth, and already in his university days, paid deep attention to the world revolution and conducted brilliant ideological and theoretical activities.

One of the many examples of this is the work "**On the Characteristics and Aggressive Nature of Modern Imperialism**" he wrote while attending the University.

In this work he gave an overall, profound appraisal and analysis of modern imperialism on the basis of the revolutionary theory of great Kimilsungism. Concerning the characteristics of modern imperialism the book says:

"...Modern imperialism is an imperialism based not on simple monopoly capitalism but on state monopoly capitalism, resting not on old but on new colonialism, being reorganized finally under US leadership with imperialist states existing on an unequal footing, and rapidly declining and floundering in its death-bed struggle rather than growing and strengthening."

This is indeed an excellent proposition. This classical formulation on the characteristics of modern imperialism gave clear answers to the practical questions such as: what is the politico-economic basis of modern imperialism?, what is the change taking place in colonial domination which is an integral part of imperialism? and what are the signs that point to the disturbed mutual relations between the imperialists? It also gave full clarification to

storical position of modern imperialism that is awaiting its fate like the setting sun. In this work he not only gave scientifically perfect answers to the questions on modern imperialism which the academic world was awaiting earnestly at the time, but also politically, ideologically and theoretically clarified the strategy and tactics of the revolution and the line of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle in our time and made a great contribution to the world revolutionary movement.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who mastered great Kimilsungism completely in his student days and has acquired an extraordinary capacity to carry it into practice with skill.

THE UNDYING LIGHT OF LEADERSHIP

From the moment when he took charge of all the Party and state affairs to assist the respected President Kim Il Sung, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has worked energetically with great zeal and enthusiasm and add to its ideological and theoretical contents. In the daytime he pays visits to many different units to inspect and give advices on their work, presides over consultative meetings of officials from different fields of activity, meets and gives valuable instructions to a large number of visitors, and at night he goes through many work reports and information from lower units, and

touches up education material, editorials and articles of the Party paper and manuscripts of literary works until daybreak.

From the memorable dawn when he set foot on the soil of Korea with the sky blazing red with the rising sun, he has greeted so many dawns after spending sleepless nights studying, contemplating and directing work.

The dawns of Korea that witness the legendary greatness of human energy and the dawns of Juche Korea that harbinger a great change—tens of thousands of such dawns are added to move up the hour of dawn for the brilliant future of Kimilsungism.

Because he believes that he should devote himself body and soul to the work of realization and completion of the great cause of Kimilsungism, he always works without rest with high, indefatigable energy banishing waves of fatigue.

They say that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is working day and night without sleeping or resting. So even the officials who are his close assistants do not know when he rests and when he takes his meals. Every time they see him, the noble leader, they sincerely want him to rest even for a moment. But the bright light streaming through the windows of his office goes on shining dazzlingly night after night.

The undying light of his office in the building of the Party centre can be likened to the light of faithfulness to the great leader burning in his heart; it is the light of beacon enriching the ideological and theoretical treasure of Kimilsungism and leading it to a brilliant victory.

In spite of the pressure of Party and state work, the dear

Comrade Kim Jong Il gets a good grasp of the urgent ideological and theoretical tasks posed by the time and the revolution and sums up and generalizes the experiences of the practical struggle for the achievement of the cause of Kimilsungism. Through unceasing ideological and theoretical activities, he enriches these experiences.

He has already published scores of immortal works such as "Let Us Establish the Monolithic Ideological System More Firmly throughout the Party and Society", "On Bringing About a New Upswing in Socialist Construction by Improving the Methods of Party Work and Stepping Up the Three Revolutions", "Let Us Produce More Revolutionary Works of Literature Required by Our Socialist Reality", and "On the Central Tasks of Party Work for the Current Year".

But it is a pity that these valuable works have not yet been introduced to the world public in translation owing to his great modesty.

I have been told that he always regards himself as a soldier who carries out the honourable tasks assigned to him by the great leader and simply as a member of the Kimilsungist Party, and thus he refuses himself publicity and forbids his ideological and theoretical achievements to be known to the public.

During my recent visit to Korea, I became acquainted with some writings of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il by the help of Korean comrades. All of them contain elaborate propositions, iron logic and profound theoretical substance inspiring people with strength, courage and confidence, and they are run through with many original theories I have never heard or known.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has made a truly great

and historic contribution to the development of the ideology and theory of Kimilsungism.

Speaking of his ideological and theoretical achievements, I cannot but mention, before anything else, the fact that he has carried out the historic task of formulating the structural system and characteristics of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said that the revolutionary thinking of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is "...in short, a system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche.

"In other words, it is a comprehensive system of the Juche idea and the theory and methods of revolution and construction elucidated by this idea".

This is indeed a brilliant formulation.

It is a synthesis of extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdoms. It elucidates the structural system and characteristics of the thinking of the respected President Kim Il Sung in such a clever way by only a few words that it makes all the substance and profound meaning of the President's thinking clear for all to understand, although it is so inclusive that ordinarily it could not be exhausted even by hundreds of books.

It is not so easy, and not everyone is able, to formulate the revolutionary ideas and theories created by the leader of the working class and to define their characteristic features.

This is a historical mission which no one can perform but an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has a more thorough grasp of the leader's revolutionary ideas than anyone else and is fully acquainted with them.

To look back on the past, the revolutionary thoughts of Marx were formulated as Marxism by Lenin and Lenin's revolutionary ideas as Leninism by Stalin. Thus, Marxism and Leninism as the leading ideas of the revolution representing the epochs of pre-monopoly capitalism and imperialism were turned into a weapon for the emancipation of the working class and oppressed working masses.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the gifted thinker and theoretician of Kimilsungism, is the only person who could carry out the great task of formulating the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the working class and the great sun of the oppressed people throughout the world in our time, the great ideas which hold the highest and brilliant place in the history of human thoughts.

With the formulation of the revolutionary thinking of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as a comprehensive system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche and the clarification of its basic features, it has become clearer that great Kimilsungism is the only correct idea guiding the development of our time towards independence and a sure guarantee has been created for its permanent glorification.

This is a historic event of immeasurably great significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as well as in the revolutionary struggle of all peoples of the world for independence.

On the basis of formulating the revolutionary thinking of the respected President Kim Il Sung as a system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il created the theory on the modelling of the whole society after the Juche idea.

It is a common knowledge that the respected President

Kim Il Sung summed up the huge, complex tasks arising in the building of socialism and communism as the ideological and material fortresses and put forward the great idea of conquering these fortresses.

This is a great strategic idea which illuminated for the first time in history the general goal and tasks for the complete realization of the independence of the popular masses.

In order to promote the building of communism successfully it is important to put forward a definite fighting slogan and programme in the efforts to attain the general goal and tasks.

This important ideological and theoretical task has been splendidly solved precisely by the programme of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea which the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il clarified for the first time.

A large part of his ideological and theoretical activities is occupied by the theory on the building of the Kimilsungist Party.

From the first day when he took charge of Party work, he concentrated his theoretical quest and meditation especially on the question of Party building, and has further deepened and developed the theory on Party building in line with the requirements of the new stage where the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is the order of the day.

He gave profound, encyclopaedic answers to all problems concerning Party building and Party work including the problem on the basis, central point and ways of the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system, the problem of establishing the Party's unitary leadership system, the problem of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea and turning it into a party of

cadres, the problem on the fundamental principles and ways of strengthening Party leadership, and the problem of innovating the system and methods of Party work.

Thus, a great guideline has been given to the revolutionary peoples for building the most revolutionary and militant party and strengthening it as an invincible force, and the right path has been shown them to carry on the revolutionary struggle and construction work victoriously under the guidance of the leader.

Thanks to the ideological and theoretical activities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Kimilsungist revolutionary theories on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have also been developed and enriched.

In order to step up the three revolutions, he set forth the policy of launching the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, clarified the essential substance of this movement and gave scientific answers to all questions of principle arising in organizing and guiding it.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in Korea is a mass movement which has deepened and developed the widely known Chollima Workteam Movement to a new higher stage.

This movement correctly reflects the essential requirements of the revolution for pushing forward the three revolutions more vigorously as a mass movement to ensure the early solution of the problem of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society and further consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and thus to achieve the complete victory of socialism and, further, take the two fortresses of communism once and for all.

Since Comrade Kim Jong Il set forth the policy of

launching the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement vigorously and gave all-round, scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in organizing, expanding and developing this movement, a wide road was opened up for accelerating the three revolutions and the principles and methods to be adopted by the working-class party in the guidance of the mass movement were indicated with greater clarity.

In the ideological and theoretical achievements made by the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il a salient place is occupied by his theory on revolutionary literature and art.

His theory on literature and art is a brilliant embodiment of the Juche-based ideas on literature and art of the respected President Kim Il Sung, and the nucleus of this theory lies in his idea and theory on communist humanics.

He had made a critical analysis of all existing works of literature and art, and studied and contemplated for a long time to find out ways of eliminating the mannerist shortcomings of literature and art and bringing about a complete change in our literature and art as the model of revolutionary literature and art of our time. And at last, he created new principles of aesthetics and communist humanics based on the Juche philosophy, thus laying the foundation stones of the science of literature and art guaranteeing a big revolution in all fields of literary and art practice.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"Our revolutionary literature, unlike the hitherto-existing literature, is a Juche-oriented humanics, new communist humanics, which fully embodies the fundamental requirements of the

Juche idea for putting man in the centre of all thinking and placing everything in the service of man."

Juche-based humanics! What a great idea, and how original it sounds!

The previous theories on literature and art which served as the guiding principle for centuries, only generally proposed depicting the beautiful and noble aspects of human beings, but they failed to shed light on the fundamental requirements of revolutionary literature for the political and ideological representation of human beings.

Only the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who brilliantly applies the Juche philosophy which says man is the master of everything and man decides everything, was capable of advancing the idea that literature should become humanics depicting living man and should create the typical man of our revolutionary age by truthfully reflecting life and struggle.

This superb idea implies that literature and art should portray not the physical life of man but the living man who values political integrity and strives for an independent and creative life.

Further, it is the original idea that literature and art should make heroes not of human beings in general but of working people who create history as the central figure of society and create patterns of revolutionaries, models of communists.

This is not a supplementation to a certain aspect of the previous theories on literature and art or the development and perfection of a part of their contents, but a complete innovation of the fundamental principles of the science of

literature and art through the application of Kimilsungism. Thus, it is an undying contribution.

The seed theory occupies an eminent place in the literary and art theories of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The seed theory strikes out a new line in the history of the literary and art theories of the world.

In the previous theories on literature and art the debates on and evaluations of literary and art creation went mainly by theme, idea, subject matter and other concepts.

With the development of Marxist-Leninist theories on literature and art, the questions of partisanship and ideological content were stressed in particular among these concepts, but no guiding theory capable of working a radical change in the practice of literary and art creation appeared in any country.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward the profound idea that the seed is the ideological core determining the life of a work and that only when the seed is correctly seized can the ideological content of the work be ensured and also its artistical representation be performed well.

With the creation of this seed theory the problem of the cores of works has been solved for the first time in the history of literary and art theories, cores which unite all elements of representation in a whole, quicken the budding of literary and art creation and bring the beautiful flowers of works into full blossom.

The greatness of this theory lies in ensuring the philosophical nature of works by making it possible to find out their ideological cores originally quested after in the creative practice and grasped in life, thus revealing the secret of making all of the works success.

As a result of the brilliant application of this outstanding

seed theory, the literary and art works of Korea have today risen to such a high artistic level and become perfect masterpieces getting a firm grip on the hearts of people and contributing greatly to the ideological education of the masses.

All this is but a negligible part and the roughest outline of the services rendered by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for the development of the ideas and theory of Kimilsungism.

His ideological and theoretical activities cover all spheres including socialist economic construction, cultural construction, science and educational work, the press and publication, military domain, and international affairs, and the Kimilsungist ideas and theories about them are developed and enriched.

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a great, unequalled thinker and theoretician of Kimilsungism.

Chapter Three

THE IMMORTAL EXPLOITS PERFORMED IN THE CAUSE OF KIMILSUNGISM

The great cause of Kimilsungism is advancing in a big stream.

The life-giving water of this stream flows into all fields of state and political activities and social life in Korea, and brings all the land into fuller bloom as a huge flower garden of Juche.

Usually, the process of socialist practice shows that when the socialist system has been established and when the revolution and construction make progress and the living standards of the people rise, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the popular masses cools down gradually and the tempo of progress drops.

But during my recent visit I did not see signs of such phenomena at any place of Korea.

The revolutionary ardour of the people is running still higher than at the time of the Chollima Movement after the war. Their spirits are rising to the skies and the tempo of development is increasing continuously.

What is the secret of this? At the bottom of this lies the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who leads the revolution and construction to make uninterrupted innovations and to advance by leaps at all times. He is the incarnate of the superb art of leadership of President Kim Il Sung the great leader who firmly believes in the inexhaustible strength and creative ability of the popular masses and converts them into a great spiritual and material force, and thus has brought about radical changes.

in the ability of the masses of people and encourages them to exhibit it to the full. He converts everything into the concern of the masses themselves and develops the revolution and construction in an all-mass movement to bring about miracles and radical changes one after another.

To settle all matters by firmly relying on the masses and giving full scope to their collective wisdom is the fundamental principle and method of mass leadership embodying the great Kimilsungist principle that man is the master of everything and man decides everything.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a prominent leader who has most perfectly grasped the idea on the revolutionary mass line and applies it brilliantly in keeping with the requirements of the new higher stage of the Korean revolution.

Inexhaustible reserves can be found nowhere but in the thinking of the working masses. The key to the problem and the decisive guarantee of the new grand advancement lie precisely in constantly raising the preparedness and consciousness of the masses and continuously stimulating their revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit.

Proceeding from an unshakable belief in this, he initiated the new mass movement of the Juche era and pushes it forward vigorously.

Thus, the spirit of creation and innovation is running high at all sites of socialist construction in Korea.

Speed campaign is the basic form of battle in socialist construction originated by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Victory in war is always guaranteed by correct strategy and tactics as well as by correct methods of combat for their application. Likewise, the revolutionary work of transforming nature and society can be successful only

when it is conducted by correct strategy and tactics as well as by effective methods.

With creation of the theory on speed campaign, a positive method of work was devised to deepen and develop, in line with the needs of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of the people, the great Chollima march which developed Korea by leaps and bounds in the postwar days.

The speed campaign is the manifestation of the unanimous revolutionary will of the Korean people to reach the ideal society of humanity before others by running forward a hundred steps while others take one step.

The speed campaign going on at every site of socialist construction in Korea has nothing to do with so-called "offhand work".

This is because its basic content is to push ahead rapidly with the revolution and construction by relying on the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and, at the same time, to ensure the highest quality of work done.

The speed campaign at all socialist construction sites of Korea today is displaying a great vitality in combination with the powerful agitation for better and faster construction personally initiated and organized and directed by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Agitation for better and faster construction is indeed a new thing never to be found in any dictionary of the world, and words alone cannot express its far-reaching implication.

What is this agitation for better and faster construction which can be defined as the powerful propelling force which accounts for the great creations and changes effected during the 1970's in Korea? .

Probably those who are not well-informed of the realities of Korea will be unable to grasp its meaning. Moreover, its meaning might be taken in a wrong way by people who are accustomed to hearing the loudspeakers of the dead-stock disposal markets annoying them with the shouts, "Buy this ware!" "Buy that ware!"

The agitation for better and faster construction conducted in Korea is a method of mass political work rousing the popular masses vigorously to the implementation of the economic policy.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il brought the officials to have a correct understanding that along with propaganda, agitation is a fundamental form of Party ideological work.

And he paid deep attention to the questions of using various forms of agitation, of ensuring flexibility unrestrained by time and place and particularly of actively employing the form of artistic agitation which splendidly applies to the realities the method of mass agitation through revolutionary literature and art initiated in the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and widely used later by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

By ensuring that forces are concentrated on the important branches of the country's economic construction to conduct agitation vigorously for better and faster construction, he made a great contribution to accelerating the building of socialist economy.

The autumn of 1973 saw an unprecedentedly rich crop in the countryside of Korea.

All areas of the country including the intermediate and mountainous regions, to say nothing of the plain areas,

from the shores of the Amnok River in the northwestern part of the country to the area of the Military Demarcation Line within sight of south Korea, the divided half of the land, were "seas of rice" and "seas of maize" with the ripe ears waving joyously in the wind.

Everywhere the problem was how to carry such huge piles of harvested grain crops. There was an awful strain on transport. Even one more truck and tractor had to be manufactured and sent to the countryside as soon as possible.

Precisely at this juncture the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il formed large teams of agitation for increased production and dispatched them to the Sungri General Motor Works and the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the leading automobile and tractor production bases of this country. These teams comprised artistes and journalists from the capital and the provinces.

Upon arrival at the factories, the agitation teams began by hailing the workers coming to work in early morning at the gate, and they employed various forms and methods such as art performances, propagation of songs, gatherings for expressing the impressions of Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, gatherings for congratulating innovators, and putting up of flashes and slogans to implant the Party's intentions deeply in all hearts of the workers and thus set them ablaze with loyalty and roused their enthusiasm and fighting spirit for increased production.

The motor works and tractor plant boiled like the molten iron of the blast furnace with the blare of wind instruments, singing, and the passionate appeals of loud-speaker announcers. Latent reserves were tapped everywhere, sparks of mass technical innovations shot up, and

production doubled or trebled quickly thanks to collective innovations.

As a result, the so high production targets for trucks and tractors were attained far ahead of time, and this produced a chain reaction in all other branches of the national economy including agriculture to bring about sharp production increase in succession.

Effective mass political work, agitation for increased production is conducted to set the hearts of people aglow with fighting spirit and enthusiasm and stir them up endlessly so as to rouse them to mass heroism and collective innovation. Thus, the great leader's appeal rings out at every workplace and unprecedented progress is made at every unit and post.

Everywhere in Korea—factory, farm village, institution of science and culture and every place where people set foot and the eye can see, we can witness the great might of the self-conscious popular masses.

A great event which has left a vivid mark in history always impresses itself indelibly on the memory of all people and encourages them to seek truth that is precious.

The "70-day battle" staged in Korea which shook and startled the whole world was a great labour effort. The story about it which moves people deeply demonstrated the great vitality of the method of revolutionary mass leadership, speed campaign and agitation for increased production or for better and faster construction initiated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

It took place towards the end of 1974. At the time whether the yearly national economic plan would be fulfilled or not posed a serious problem in Korea because it would decide whether the Six-Year Plan could be fulfilled

ahead of time or not and whether grand socialist construction could be pushed onto a higher stage rapidly or not.

At this serious juncture the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il made a firm resolve to relieve the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the worries about the country's economic work and effect a great leap forward in socialist economic construction.

Thus, under the personal direction of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il the "70-day battle" was launched to aid the economic work in a movement of the whole Party, whole state and entire people.

This was a manifestation of the boundless loyalty of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is ready even to sacrifice himself to carry out what the leader wants and demands, and was an expression of his iron will and exceptional boldness to overcome any difficulty and trial by mobilizing the masses of the people.

He set forth the daring policy for the Party organization to take the helm directly and operate the machinery of the administrative and economic establishments in settling economic work. He also took wise measures to conduct political work vigorously among officials and working people and thus raise the creative power of the masses to the utmost.

He formed unprecedentedly large-scale instructors' groups and dispatched over 10,000 able officials to more than 2,000 factories, farms and various other units of production.

The officials went to production sites with rucksacks slung over their shoulders and lived and worked together with the masses, conducting political work and settling difficult problems for them. Thus, leading personnel and

the masses worked energetically in a body to increase production.

Over ten art troupes from the capital and nearly 50 local art troupes were mobilized, and they conducted activities of artistic propaganda while helping the working people on the site of production.

In these days of struggle for production and construction the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il personally went to factories and other enterprises and found out in detail how Party organizational and political work was going on, how the officials were directing the battle, how matters were standing with production and material supply. He praised the workers highly for their good showings in work, inspiring them with new strength and courage.

Great leadership will usually bring about great miracles.

In these days of creation and innovation the Korean people worked not simply from a sense of duty or by the instructions of anybody; they were filled with a loyal determination to carry out the demands of the Party and the revolution without fail.

At the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Plant, at the cement factory in the suburb of the capital, at the Anju Coal Mine in the west, at the Ryongsong Machine Factory on the east coast, at light industry factories and all other factories and enterprises throughout the country, the old work norms and rated capacities gave way and latent reserves were explored and harnessed to give birth to miracles and innovations that baffle the imagination of people.

In this solemn struggle for production and construction over a duration of two months and a little more, the industrial output of the country rose by 70 per cent as

compared with the previous period, the plan for export was overfulfilled two times at a stroke, and thus, the very enormous national economic plan for 1974 was surpassed by a big margin.

Today the economy of Korea is literally in its heyday like a fruit garden in its youthful splendour where everything is in flower and bearing fruit.

The revolutionary ardour of the Korean people is increasing hourly and daily, and the fierce flames of the speed campaign are shooting up working miracle after miracle.

The great force of leadership rousing the people and the enormous powers latent within the popular masses have united into one to produce great miracles surpassing human imagination.

Another characteristic of the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is that he advances correct fighting slogans striking the responsive chord in the breasts of the masses and continuously deepens and develops the revolution and construction.

It is very important in the leadership of the masses to put forward correct fighting slogans.

When such slogans are put up, the masses of the people will get a clear idea of the aim and direction of the struggle from them and come to participate consciously and willingly in the revolution with boundless devotion and in a self-sacrificing spirit.

In every period and stage of the revolution, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il sees clearly through the pressing demands of the time and the urgent desire of the masses and always puts up the most appropriate slogan.

His fighting slogans are accepted by the masses at once to encourage them to victories with a great power of influence.

The forceful slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" catches our eye everywhere in Korea.

This slogan was put forward by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il when he initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in order to accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in line with the requirements of the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea.

This slogan calls for transforming ideology, technology and culture in conformity with the requirements of great Kimilsungism.

Transforming ideology in accordance with the requirements of Juche means eradicating the outworn ideas remaining in the minds of people and making true revolutionaries of all members of society.

Transforming technology in accordance with the requirements of Juche implies turning technology into means not merely for developing the productive forces and creating more material wealth but also for freeing people from difficult and arduous labour and augmenting the economic power of the country to provide a truly independent and creative life to the working masses.

Transforming culture in accordance with the requirements of Juche means wiping out all remnants of the old things in the realm of cultural life and turning all members of society into masters of culture with a high level of culture to build a popular and revolutionary culture.

With the materialization of this revolutionary slogan

guerrillas did, the same revolutionary spirit, ways and methods as were prevalent on the sacred battlefields of the bloody anti-Japanese war in the past are now prevailing strongly in the whole of society.

Like the anti-Japanese guerrillas who, united in a body around the leader, broke through the grim difficulties and hardships without the slightest hesitation and vacillation, the Korean people are today exhibiting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle at all posts of socialist construction with an ebullient enthusiasm and indomitable fighting spirit.

Under the slogan "Let us study still harder when the situation is difficult and complex", all the Koreans, young and old, men and women, make a profound study of their leader's revolutionary ideas after the example of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and study with redoubled diligence at any place to become specialists, engineers and skilled workers.

In Korea sound moral life and neat and trim appearance prevail and luxuries, individual hedonism and extravagance are nowhere to be seen. Its society reflects as they are the lofty mentalities and revolutionary will of its popular masses to live and work on the road of the revolution all their life for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people, like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

In particular, what attracts the attention of people everywhere in Korea, which gives us much food for thought, is the slogan, "Let us live our own way!" It is brief, but it means a great deal. In particular, in the complex and tangled situation and circumstances as at present, it guides the thinking and behaviour of people.

This slogan implies that no matter where and when, the Korean people think and act according to their own discretion as required by the Juche idea, settling everything in a Korean fashion to meet the demands of the Korean revolution and the interests of the Korean people.

Under this slogan, the Korean people maintain independence and defend their national integrity firmly in the political, economic, cultural, defence and all other spheres of state and social life, resolutely rejecting all manner of flunkeyism towards great powers, dogmatism, foreign ways and manners no matter what kind of wind may blow which way.

Everything one sees and feels in Korea is Korean, peculiar to Korea.

The paid trumpeters of the West often call Korea a "closed society", but this is in fact no more than a complaint about the absence of room there for their corrupt way of life. Why is Korea ever a "closed society"? This is absurd. Korea is not closed; it is a country where everything is done Korean way.

This is why everything done by the Korean people stands out so strikingly to impress people profoundly and make them envious.

Indeed, all slogans put up by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il make people ablaze with a desire to carry forward the cause of Kimilsungism to completion, and they serve as the motive power to bring about new great leaps in socialist construction.

Another characteristic of the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is that he ensures continuous progress in the work of all branches by holding a unified control of all affairs and looking after them with care.

The range of his leadership is immeasurably wide; it covers all areas of activity. He has a unified control and exercises leadership over all Party and state affairs and all spheres of the revolution and construction without exception; he sees to and directs every work carefully without overlooking even a detail, from the making of state policy to the work plan of an organ at the lowest level, from the work of erecting a grand monumental structure to the building of a small farm village.

Take his leadership over the work of culture and art for example. He controls and directs everything in the domains of film, opera, literature, fine arts, music, dance, circus and so on, so that a great change has taken place in literature and art as a whole.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has at his fingertips everything that takes place throughout the Party and the state every hour and every day, and personally organizes and guides the work of all branches and units. While exercising control and leadership over the whole of Party and state affairs as mentioned above, he always takes hold of the central link in the chain of complex affairs and concentrates efforts on it, creates a model through the detailed guidance of work in a particular unit and popularizes it. This is the way he advances the whole of work.

The recent history of the Komdok Mine well-known as a large nonferrous ore production base in the eastern region of Korea is proof of this. At this modernly-equipped mine, the ores hewed at the mining faces en masse are carried outside by a long-distance belt conveyer which runs more than eight kilometres underground, and delivered to the modern dressing plant.

situation of grain production, and solves knotty problems for them. When he goes to a theatre he detects even a semitone lower sound played by one of the 100-odd members of the large orchestra and corrects it.

His leadership is so scrupulous that it leaves nothing to be desired. It covers all matters and all details.

Precisely for this superb and brilliant leadership, unified and yet detailed, the Korean revolution has achieved amazing successes in all fields and is soaring endlessly to an immeasurable height.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has an unequalled fighting spirit, extraordinary ability of organization, and revolutionary sweep, and he plans everything boldly and daringly and pushes it forward tirelessly.

When it comes to materializing the far-reaching plan and lofty aim of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, he willingly takes whatever task upon himself, no matter how difficult and arduous, and carries it on to the end with indomitable energy and without sleep and rest. This is an unchangeable rule for him.

He says that a high target should be set from the first to work vigorously and to rouse the ebullient zeal and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, and so always pushes everything forward boldly and daringly.

This was the case when the 100 kilometre-long pipelines for conveying ore concentrates from Musan, the huge iron ore production base, to Chongjin, the metallurgical base on the east coast, were built.

With the reconstruction and expansion of the mine along modern lines, the transport of ore concentrates posed a difficult problem. The respected President

industrial production for the two months when aid had to be given to the rural areas. At that time the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il said that it was absolutely impermissible to waver in this matter because our decision to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of time, that is, before the 30th birthday of the Party, had been declared publicly in and out of the country, and vigorously guided the work to give aid to the countryside as planned and to enable industry to fulfil its plan through an unremitting struggle.

As a result, while aid to the farming districts was more than doubled that year as compared with the previous year, industry overfulfilled its plans for the two months by 22 and 43 per cent respectively.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a leader of youth possessing unfailing energy, burning enthusiasm and bubbling vigour.

This lofty thinking and leadership of his is transformed into the activities and lives of people to make the whole country vibrating with a youthful spirit in the true sense of the word.

In Korea today even the aged people who are in the latter stage of their life, to say nothing of the new, younger generation, are rejuvenated and advancing steadily to perform innovations and wonders.

His leadership is just like the magic of a veteran juggler and so it produces innovations and wonders that baffle imagination wherever it is extended.

Indeed, the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is literally an art of revolution.

times and history, a party which remains invariable for ever, though history runs its cycle and the replacement of one generation by another continues. We saw a genuine revolutionary party of this type in Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a dignified, militant party which, with the respected President Kim Il Sung as its leader, tempered itself steel-strong, overcoming all trials and weathering through storm and stress, in the course of leading the Korean revolution along the highway of victory; it is a great party which has accomplished imperishable feats for the nation and humanity, for the times and the revolution.

It has now reached a new stage in its development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The major success achieved in Party work in the years we are reviewing is that solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for carrying our revolutionary cause through to the end and developing our Party into an everlasting Juche party. This means that the fundamental question decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution has been solved splendidly in our country."

This is a significant remark which gives a great pleasure not only to the Korean people but also to the revolutionaries and progressive personages of the world.

I am not a man affiliated with any party nor an expert having a deep knowledge of the party.

However, from my sense of duty as an adherent of Kimilsungism, as a writer who has been concerned about the future of the cause of Kimilsungism, I paid close

complicated, and pulled through all sorts of difficulties without the slightest vacillation.

By virtue of this Juche-oriented leadership of the Party, the Korean people have been able to rely on their own efforts, according to their own discretion under so complex circumstances, and able to push the revolution forward continuously, bringing about an upswing, without the least setbacks and vicissitudes.

The Workers' Party of Korea has now started a new, higher stage of historical march for carrying the glorious cause of Kimilsungism through to consummation. It is none other than the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who stands in the van of this onward movement.

He advanced a revolutionary policy, that is, in order to complete the cause of Kimilsungism, the Party, the political staff for this cause, should, first of all, be imbued with the Juche idea. And he is intelligently leading the struggle for achieving this purpose.

The fact that a slogan calling for impregnating the whole Party with the Juche idea came to the fore signified an epochal event of great significance in the development of the Korean revolution and in the political life of the Korean people.

Today the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean working people, putting unshaken faith only in their leader's revolutionary idea, great Kimilsungism, are firmly knitted together into a steel-like contingent in which the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people are activated as one under his unitary leadership.

Indeed, the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the Workers' Party of Korea based on Kimilsungism is on the highest-ever level in history.

ahead with the work of equipping the Party members and working people with the revolutionary traditions, regarding it as a primary task in defending the Party and the revolution and in carrying the cause of Kimilsungism through to the end.

Thus, all the younger generation who have grown up under the new system after liberation are well aware of how the present-day splendid reality and happiness came to them, and, filled with an adamant determination to bring the revolutionary cause to completion, they are fully preparing themselves as reliable heirs to the Korean revolution.

This is a precious success of the Workers' Party of Korea, a success that cannot be exchanged for anything.

What left an especially deep imprint on my mind during the recent visit was that the valuable assets gained by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were showing their worth with greater brilliance.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who gets these assets steadily unearthed and enriches them, giant monumental structures which will shine for ever down through generations rose imposingly at the revolutionary battlesites and revolutionary sites in all parts of the country, including Mt. Wangjae and Lake Samji.

Further, many classical masterpieces created in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, among them "Sea of Blood", "A Flower Girl" and "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man", have been reproduced according to the original, stirring the hearts of the people all over the world.

The revolutionary site newly built on Mt. Wangjae near the Tuman River in the northern fringe of Korea at the personal instance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and under his guidance symbolizes the unshakable will and faith of the Korean people who are determined to preserve and glorify to all eternity the revolutionary achievements made by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

The grand monumental structures on Mt. Wangjae consist of the main sculptured groups of figures, the torch tower, sculptures depicting the aid to anti-Japanese guerrillas by the people and those portraying the anti-Japanese armed struggle, all of which stand with the bronze statue of the great President Kim Il Sung as the centre. Unfolding an impressive scene all round, they bring into bold relief the validity of Kimilsungism and its invincible vitality as well as the sagacious leadership and lofty virtues of President Kim Il Sung who has led the Korean revolution to victory.

The statue of the great President Kim Il Sung in military uniform stands majestically, his mantle hem flying in the wind, with his clenched fist raised high, strongly appealing to the entire Korean people to rise in the sacred cause of national liberation, and with his cap-carrying hand put on the shoulder of a child symbolizing the future of Korea. Looking up to the statue, all visitors feel their hearts swell up with the glory to the Korean revolution which started travelling the road of victory thanks to him.

Sculptured figures of anti-Japanese guerrillas, workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and children look choked with emotions as they acclaimed the great leader whose appearance they had waited so anxiously in the darkness lingering for ages. They seem to swallow the lump in their

throats, their hearts glowing with a loyal vow to fight devotedly to carry through the revolutionary line of Juche laid down by him.

The torch tower soars to a height of 66 metres which is enough to be called the loftiest of its kind in Korea. It shoots into the blue, as if demonstrating the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people, bequeathing to posterity the historic monuments of revolution associated with Mt. Wangjae and the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, this magnificent monument vividly brings out the great feats accomplished by President Kim Il Sung in 1933 when he took his steps for the first advance into the homeland, with the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under his command, and expanded and developed the revolution over the length and breadth of the country. It also clearly delineates the revolutionary stamina of the Korean people who, united closely around him, brought about an upsurge in the revolution by their own efforts, cleaving the rugged path of revolution.

At the Wangjaesan revolutionary site there is a museum with a total floor space of over 8,500 square metres. Composed of the introduction hall, 15 display rooms and a panorama stand, this museum puts on show rich, life-like mementoes and materials which illustrate in wide range and with profundity the course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and its imperishable achievements, with the main stress on the history of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities in the first halves of the 1930's and the 1940's.

What moves visitors to this revolutionary site more deeply is an unforgettable story about the taking

efforts of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il devoted to building its grand monumental structures.

Representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people to turn Mt. Wangjae, a land of glory, which bears the sacred traces of the great leader's revolutionary activities, into a revolutionary site which will be handed down for ever from generation to generation, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il had a giant monument set up there and gave specific and meticulous guidance throughout the whole period of its erection since the project was undertaken.

He went into details to orient the creation of the monument and indicate where to fix its place and how to put it up and even showed deep care about the life of those who took part in carrying out the project for the revolutionary site.

Immensely inspired by his kind and scrupulous guidance, the staff in charge of the project and builders erected such a historic monument with splendour in a slightly over one year.

The giant monument which towers high on Mt. Wangjae is indeed a monument of revolution which presents its spectacular view, eternally conveying the undying revolutionary achievements of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and a rarely fine piece of work which is sufficient to be boastful across the globe in its scale and in its ideological makeup and artistry.

Because the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il regards the inheritance and development of the revolutionary traditions as the most important matter in Party work and activity, all the revolutionary wealth accumulated by the respected President Kim Il Sung is now casting its gem-

like transparent rays and the Korean people are going full steam ahead always along the triumphant trail blazed by great Kimilsungism.

The revolutionary guidance of a party aimed at consummating the revolutionary cause paved by the leader can be ensured only through a powerful and well-regulated system of guidance for its realization and through the militant functions of each of the organizations that form the party.

Further, the great power of the party as an organized detachment can be displayed only when an iron discipline governing the party is established.

Thanks to the original policy of Party building set forth by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Workers' Party of Korea has an established revolutionary habit whereby the whole Party goes into action as one under the unitary leadership of its Central Committee and accepts its decisions and directives unconditionally and carries them through to the end.

Everywhere in Korea all Party organizations and their members and all people are filled with an unshakable determination to buckle down to whatever difficult work and finish it up, once they are called upon by the Party.

All Party organizations get on the move like an organism on the principles of democratic centralism and all Party members work and live according to the established orders and rules of conduct.

In point of fact, the history of political parties heretofore known to mankind has no record of such a well-knit and well-ordered militant party as the Workers' Party of Korea of today.

In history there has been no political party which does not try and does not struggle to make its line and policy and its organizational decision party-wide, no matter what kind of party it may be in which society.

However, we can see many a time that even in the parties which advocate socialism as their doctrine a party decision reflecting its organizational will becomes a mere advertisement for the masses of the party members, not to mention the case with bourgeois political parties.

In their case an open challenge to the organizational will of the party is regarded as "democracy" and even the party's discipline is protested against on the plea of its "restriction" on the liberties of "individuals". A general socio-political tone in such countries is that people consider party guidance to be a cumbersome "interference".

This is why many revolutionaries of the world who truly want to make revolution see the real nature of the Party in Korea and find their future in the experience of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea is indeed a model to revolutionary parties.

In all places of Korea where there are both life and the masses, Party organizations function, and where Party organizations function, there always comes the breathing of the Party.

The people are linked with the leader through the Party organizations and they feel the leader's warm care in the activity of the Party organizations.

The Party believes in the people, and the latter trust and follow the former and both of them, at one with each other, advance—this cannot be found in any other countries but Korea.

The Korean people proudly call the Workers' Party a mother party. This reflects the absolute confidence and unbounded loyalty of the popular masses to the Workers' Party of Korea founded by the respected President Kim Il Sung and guided by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and overflows with the fathomless happiness of living and making the revolution in the embrace of the Party, and with their firm resolve to fight to the bitter end, following the Party.

Although a centenary has passed since the emergence of the party of the proletariat on the globe, it is only the Korean people who call their Party a mother party, and this is a great glory and pride which only the Workers' Party of Korea enjoy.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il leading this mother party is, indeed, a great politician and genius of revolution who performed undying feats which no political leaders in the world could ever have accomplished in their lifetime.

LOYAL CONTINGENTS GROW ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Whenever I visit Korea, I find myself overwhelmed with a particular emotion which can hardly be felt anywhere else.

During my recent visit it was all the more so.

Visitors to this country will be enveloped in a clear, beautiful, vivacious, harmonious and intimate mood everywhere—in industrial districts where gleaming sparks

of molten iron of blast furnaces shoot up all over, in farm villages which are busy winding up a year's farming and in schools where sonorous reading voices are heard, not to speak of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

At any place no one will be seized with gloomy, somber, melancholy or heavy feeling.

This is not at all an impression which one derives simply from the natural beauty of this country known as the land of morning calm.

By people's faces journalists usually tell the social and political system of the countries concerned, the spiritual world of the people, the social relations between the people, the living conditions of the people and even their sufferings and misfortunes.

It will be right to say that such an awfully envious thing which I feel each time I visit Korea is an impression I get from the lofty spiritual world of the Korean people and their fine human relations rather than from the beauty of nature.

This wonderful reality cannot be seen in the capitalist society where even the personality of people is rated with money, the social relations between the people are based strictly on individualism, inestimable social miseries are caused almost every day in the never-ending desperate struggle for existence and many people are becoming mentally-deformed persons who betray the country and the nation and even relatives and friends. How on earth did it come?

The ideological revolution is the most important component of the Kimilsungist revolutionary theory.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The ideological revolution is the work of remoulding human beings to make communist rev-

olutionaries of the working people through revolutionization and working-classification and is a political work to enhance their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative."

The ideological revolution is an important revolutionary task for eliminating capitalism once and for all even from the sphere of people's consciousness and completely emancipating all the working people from the shackles of all obsolete ideologies and thereby arming them with the advanced idea of the working class, the communist idea.

The Kimilsungist revolutionary theory on the ideological revolution further deepened and developed in the 70's and produced great results thanks to the illustrious guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. He put forward a unique theory of ideology on the basis of a scientific analysis of the determining role of the people's consciousness in their activity and the importance of the ideological work in the revolutionary struggle. The theory of ideology implies a Juche-oriented policy of man's remoulding aimed at training all the members of society to be social beings, independent and creative.

In the world today a serious struggle is going on for defending the real dignity and worth of man.

All descriptions of human scums preach the reactionary philosophy under the catchwords "Each for himself alone!" and "Man is after all a selfish social being", as a consequence of which people get bogged down in the morass of extreme selfishness, making themselves corrupt and degraded. Their sophistry, indeed, cannot be construed otherwise than an unbearable affront to the human beings.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il countered all this

People's high consciousness and revolutionary ardour constitute the source of mentality for inexhaustible strength and mass heroism, and form a powerful propelling force, in the building of socialism.

This explains why in Korea the significance of the political work among the masses is so highly accentuated and it is so importantly dealt with in Party ideological work.

In accordance with the theory of ideology advanced by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, Korea's mass media actively serve the great task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea. All its publications and information materials contribute to firmly arming the working people with great Kimilsungism and serve as an effective means of ideological education for transforming all spheres of social life—politics, economy, culture, morality and so forth—as required by Kimilsungism.

Every publication of Korea has its unique form of editing rarely to be seen in other countries and through it run the popular style of writing and wholesome substance.

All of Koreans, whether they live in tall apartment houses or in out-of-the-way villages, hear the voice of the Party and the Government simultaneously.

With the publication-distributing system developed, newspapers are delivered, without exception, to every home together with books and magazines which are wanted to take in.

Not only in cities but also at lumbering settlements in the northern regions and on tiny lighthouse islets out in the sea, bright pictures appear on television screens, where people immediately see the Party's intentions and wishes and watch the looks of the country that is changing and developing.

It will be right to say that Korea is leading the world by a long way in the content and method of mass education and in the distribution of its means.

Speaking of the high character of the Korean people, I must stress the point that all people in this country work, live and study in the collective.

Boys and girls live in the Children's Union organization, youth and students in the League of Socialist Working Youth, workers and farmers in trade unions and the Agricultural Working People's Union respectively, and everyone, man and woman, young and old, lives and works fruitfully with a political life.

The Kimilsungist conception of life clarified by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has come to stay in the revolutionary traits of the Korean people. They deem it the most sacred duty to participate in organizational life and undergo uninterrupted political and ideological training through voluntary organizational life.

Since such organized masses are standing by their leader and Party faithfully, Korea is always strong and powerful and does not know stagnation and standstill.

The ideological revolution in Korea is by no means the end and aim in itself. One of its major aims is to bring the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of people into play to become a great material force in the practical endeavours for the revolution and construction.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has advanced the splendid line of turning the process of carrying out revolutionary tasks into the very process of revolutionizing people and is guiding the work of ideological education to be combined closely with the practical revolutionary activities. It can be seen anywhere in Korea that production

sites are places of learning to revolutionize people and schools to foster loyalty to the leader.

In particular, this line has made it possible to solve the problem of revolutionizing the intellectuals, the mental workers, with success and thus contributes greatly to enhancing their role in every way in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In many countries how to draw the intelligentsia more actively into revolutionary work poses a serious social problem now.

But in Korea the problem of revolutionizing and working-classizing the intellectuals has been solved excellently in accordance with the unique policy on the intelligentsia set forth by the respected President Kim Il Sung, with the result that all intellectuals are serving the revolution faithfully with their learnings and technological accomplishments.

The intellectuals of Korea are going through self-discipline amid the seething realities, discover new truth in the practical experiences of the masses, and are turning the manual labour of the working people gradually into mental labour by employing their learnings and the achievements of their scientific researches.

With the deepening of the ideological revolution under the seasoned leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, new change has taken place in the political, ideological and moral aspects of the Korean people.

The entire people have equipped themselves firmly with the Juche-based outlook on the leader, the whole of society is pervaded strongly with loyalty to the leader, and the whole country is like a large stream of loyalty flowing in a great sweep after the leader.

During my recent visit to Korea I saw in a documentary film of latest production the force of loyalty prevailing throughout the country.

The mammoth demonstration of the one million working people of Pyongyang, the capital, celebrating the 35th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Sixth Congress of the Party, was a grand epic forcefully demonstrating the indestructible might of the Korean people united rock-firm around the leader and the Party. It was indeed a grandiose canvas showing vividly the high pride and confidence of the Korean people who are moving forward under the great leader President Kim Il Sung and following the lead of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, their unshakable conviction and will to carry the glorious cause of Kimilsungism to completion and their strong organization and high consciousness which surpass all imagination.

People, the orderly ranks of one million loyalists, surge past the tribune shouting hurrah and giving cheers at the top of their voices, looking up to the great and benevolent leader whom they respect and revere from the bottom of their hearts.

Boys and girls of the Children's Union, workers, farmers, youth, students and intellectuals send up shouts of hurrah with tears of excitement in their eyes, and the wide square turns into a violently rippling sea of flowers.

Beaming brightly with smile, the great leader President Kim Il Sung warmly responds to the cheering paraders.

The ranks of loyalists march past in fine array paying a tribute of admiration to their leader and pledging him an everlasting loyalty. These ranks are a crystal of the most beautiful and noble thinking and feeling in the world

and a symbol of unity and cohesion no force can ever destroy.

This is an expression of crystallized revolutionary consciousness instilled into the whole society by the absolute loyalty of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to the great leader.

This spectacle which looks like a dream to us visitors to Korea is a most ordinary occurrence in Korea.

What impressed us strongly during my trip of inspection to many places of Korea is the high sense of national independence of the people of this country.

National pride and confidence is the symbol of dignity and honour of a nation.

A man without the spirit of independence is a failure as a social being and a nation without national pride and confidence is as good as a dead nation.

History shows that only a people with a sense of national independence and national pride and confidence are capable of standing up for the honour and dignity of their nation.

Wherever you go in Korea you find people espousing as their philosophy of life the idea that one is the master of one's own destiny and that one has the power to shape one's own destiny.

Even the most ordinary people value the independence of the nation, reject flunkeyism towards great powers and national nihilism, and firmly maintain the attitude of master in the revolution regarding his job as a sacred undertaking in the interests of society and the collective.

The spirit of self-reliance displayed among the Korean people stems precisely from this consciousness as the master of the revolution.

"By our own efforts and with our own technology and resources!"

"Let us explore what we are lacking and produce what is short!"

This is the fighting spirit of the Korean people in developing the economy, science, technology and culture.

Vinalon, the Juche fibre produced from stone and anthracite, the "sea of machinery" and the "sea of iron" that cover the whole country, the "stacks of golden rice" that rise higher every year, and all the riches produced by Korea are the great wonders performed by the people's consciousness as the masters of the revolution and their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The social and human relations prevalent in Korea today are truly beautiful and noble. The slogan "One for all and all for one!" which sums up the social and human relations to be realized in communist society has struck root into the minds of the entire Korean people once and for all.

People come forward collectively to help one another and make mass innovations by joint efforts, and they are accustomed to thinking of society, the collective and their comrades before of themselves.

After a day's fruitful work, people go to the spark-flying construction sites to render patriotic labour service rather than return to their sweet homes.

Parentless triplets are brought up healthily by nursery governesses before they go to primary and secondary schools and then to university. People give their blood and flesh to save the lives of their comrades. This is a surprising phenomenon only to be seen in Korea.

People of this country are indifferent to any fame.

reward or appreciation; they only think of how to better gratify the wishes of the great leader and meet the lofty intentions of the dear leader.

In Korea today an all-out mass movement is afoot to learn from the "unassuming heroes". Indeed, the stories about these heroes move people deeply.

Towards the end of the 70's of this 20th century, that is, in the closing days of 1979, stirring news swept across the land of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung personally discovered four hitherto-unknown heroes, Paek Sol Hui, Kim Sang Ryon, Pak Yong Chol and Chang Jae San, from among the scientists, engineers, members of the three-revolution teams and Party workers, whom he extolled in the highest terms.

Until only the previous day they had been no more than an unknown scientist, engineer or Party worker.

One of them, the woman scientist Paek Sol Hui, says:

"To speak of myself, I am not an old scholar known widely to the academic circles nor a woman of uncommon talent.

"I am only one of the ordinary scientists devoted to scientific pursuits with a desire to ease the worries of the great leader."

Who is this immeasurably ingenuous scientist?

What are the services that have earned such a great respect of Korean society for this scientist who has now become Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Labour Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Doctor of Biology?

She was an average girl researcher who was working at the Botanical Research Institute of the Academy of

Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after graduating from Kim Il Sung University, the highest institution of scientific studies in this country.

When she was leaving the University, she had many dreams and entertained a high ambition. But she held, among other things, the strong belief in the depths of her heart that if she failed to do something worthwhile for the leader and the Party that had looked after and reared her, she would be a scientist indebted to the country and the people for the rest of her life.

This was why she chose as her subject of research the breeding of a crop seed which was so difficult that many scholars had already given up. The crop has great economic significance in improving the people's living standard, and the great leader President Kim Il Sung had long been cultivating it painstakingly in the garden of his residence.

The woman scientist knew this better than anyone else and thought that if she could not complete the research work and gladden the leader, she would not be able to be a soldier of the leader and a scientist of the Party and the people with a clear conscience for ever.

With determination she got ready for a journey and left for a cooperative farm. For 14 long years from that time she continued her researches in spite of repeated failures, and at last attained a brilliant success.

She was a human being and a woman, too. So is it not probable that in days of her blooming youth which comes only once in life she also longed for a sweet home and love? But because she had resolved to spend her life fruitfully for the sake of the Party and the leader, for the country and the people, she sacrificed all the personal happiness accessible

to all in Korean society and devoted herself as a maiden lady to scientific researches. If she had been a scholar given to an easy life and fame, she would not have endured even for four years, let alone 14 years.

Today there are a hundred and scores of large and small countries on the earth and they are inhabited by far more than 4,000 million people. Language, colour of skin and nationality may differ from one another, but the spirit of independence and creative nature of human beings are common to any country and society.

Then how comes it that the true mentality of human beings and the beautiful relations between them are displayed in such a pure form only in Korea?

It is that the ideal society longed for so earnestly by people from time immemorial is being realized brilliantly in Korea.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who has achieved such a lofty tremendous success in transforming man is truly a great philosopher and a great engineer of human soul who has sublimated the thinking of a whole nation into the most beautiful and noble one - a short period of time.

At the Hwanghae Iron Works, Unryul Mine, Taean General Heavy Machine Works and elsewhere, your gaze will be met by an admirable scene showing the mechanization and automation of production processes that are in progress, making the people's working life more joyous and worthwhile.

The whole country has entered a new era, an age of overall automation.

Certainly, Korea is not the only country where industrial automation is under way. Nor has she done more than others in this realm. But you will see all of her people are quite proud of their results in automation when you meet them. In the thick of overall automation now going on throughout the country, they feel their hearts swell with warmth, grateful for the profound loving care shown by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who upholds and carries forward his cause.

The scientific conception of production automation is simple and plain. It means that production processes have to be operated by machines just under man's watch, without his or her physical strength being consumed.

Translation of this concept into practice, however, is not so easy as in case of expression. Moreover, to put forward automation as an important policy and effect it in industry as a whole, not within the confines of one or two individual production enterprises—this is a thing that cannot be done by every country as easily as wanted.

How, then, has a new epoch for all-round automation which brings the highest stage of the technical revolution started and developed in Korea?

At a time when in capitalist society where unemployment comes from the "benefit" of automation, the trade unions have before them the immediate task of objecting to automation, the working people of Korea are irrepressibly rejoiced over and proud of what has been done in automation. What is the reason?

The new history of automation in Korea, which aims at finally emancipating the people from the fetters of nature, has a very significant and moving story to tell.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November 1970, the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the main contents of which consist in reducing the differences between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and relieving women of the heavy burden of household chores.

These tasks reflect the basic demand of Kimilsungism that man should be placed in the centre of all thinking and everything be put in his service.

They also mirror the lofty wishes and great affection of the great leader to free the Korean people, who are rid of exploitation and oppression, even from toilsome work once and for all and enable them to enjoy an independent and creative life as masters of the state and society.

After waging a protracted bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism, the great leader President Kim Il Sung established a new society without exploitation and oppression in Korea through two stages of revolution accompanied by stern trials. Despite his immortal, epoch-making exploits performed for the country and the people, he set forth new tasks of the technical revolution, deeply mindful of the fact that the people have

not yet been completely emancipated from difficult and arduous labour.

Moved to tears by his unfathomable love, the people accepted the tasks of the technical revolution of a new higher stage with great excitement.

However, it was rather hard for them to tackle these tasks.

After carrying out the historic task of industrialization in a matter of 14 years which took others a few centuries to accomplish, the Korean people had just climbed a high peak of industrialization. Yet, they had to make an uninterrupted advance to bring about a new, qualitative progress in the technical revolution.

Inspired by the new, grand blueprint for the technical revolution, people came out everywhere with a great ambition and firm determination. But they could not but waver before the tall hurdle of technology. As yet they were inexperienced and had a weak economic foundation; they were also wanting in technique.

Automation of production processes was a still harder problem.

In this situation, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il made up his mind to resolve this problem without delay; this undertaking was a long-cherished desire of the people and also a task which the great leader wishes to see accomplished within his lifetime.

With a view to carrying out the great leader's far-reaching plan to free the Koreans from arduous labour as soon as possible, he first introduced overall automation at the Hwanghae Iron Works in 1972.

Thus, he indicated the way to the highest aim of freeing the people from the fetters of nature.

This is why today the Koreans point to the Hwanghae Iron Works when speaking of overall automation, just as they indicate the Kangson Steel Plant first when the Chollima Movement is mentioned.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il set the daring goal of raising Korea to the height of automation attained in our age in the near future and unfolded a bold battle to effect overall automation with the main emphasis on remote control. His ambitious automation plan was strictly based on the great leader's Juche theory on the technical revolution. He defined all-round automation as a great revolution in industry designed to develop the economy as required by the Juche idea and an honourable and responsible undertaking to materialize the long-cherished desire of the people to be freed from arduous labour.

This definition is an original one that regards automation not as a mere technical and practical matter related to labour productivity, but as a great revolutionary task to realize the independence of man.

After the emergence of automation as a subject of mechanical engineering, its bright prospects excited many people and stimulated their zeal for creation.

History, however, does not know an instance of this problem having been raised as anything other than a technical and economic concept at any place.

Under his energetic guidance, the Korean people at last commenced their grand march for overall automation.

Comrade Kim Jong Il planned to introduce automation throughout the country with the Hwanghae Iron Works as the model, where smelters were working in front of hot fire to turn out molten iron. When they were

informed of his plan, the technicians and workers of this iron works were excited beyond measure.

In the past Korea's metallurgical industry had heat-affected labour more than any other branches of the national economy. Besides, in this field work under harmful conditions and heavy labour prevailed to a considerable extent.

In particular, automation posed itself as a more urgent task for the Hwanghae Iron Works. However, technicians and workers here were quite at a loss what to start with and how, and were hesitant to set about the job.

Around this time the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il clearly showed them the stages of automation for its gradual progress as well as its ways and means.

To begin with, he saw to it that management personnel and workers were acquainted with the real worth and advantage of automation through the establishment of a command system by closed-circuit TV and radio communications. Then, he brought them to gain confidence and experience in automation through the application of telemechanics in comparatively simple production processes such as the sifting centre. Further, he ensured that on the basis of these successes telemechanics were introduced in those shops where work was arduous and labour-consuming.

Thus he guided the workers and management personnel to advance boldly and ambitiously from the start towards a new fortress for the introduction of modern technology, full of confidence. This was an example of his brilliant guidance.

It happened when the workers and technicians of the iron works set to work for remote-controlling the sifting

centre after closed-circuit television was introduced in the steel shop.

Motivated by a desire to use less state funds and materials in the remote control project, the management workers and designers made efforts to reflect valuable devices on the blueprint, pooling their wisdom, at the thought that the existing equipment had to be maintained as far as possible. However, their design, when completed, required an exorbitant amount of materials and funds, which made them waver.

But the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il gave them words of encouragement. He said that they should spare nothing because theirs was an undertaking to have the people's century-old desire fulfilled and added that they did not need to be irresolute no matter how much the expense might be.

He further said:

"We don't care how much it may cost. Money doesn't matter if only we could free our working class from hard and toilsome work."

His desire for overall automation was expressed in this way. It was a lofty idea which regards man's independence and creativity as a most important right to existence which cannot be bartered for anything.

Thanks to his lofty intention and wise guidance, the Hwanghae Iron Works finished introducing closed-circuit TV in the steel shop and, in its wake, successfully completed the remote control project of the sifting centre in a matter of one month and that of a workshop in 40 days, a project which required nearly four times as much work as the former. The results were signal.

However, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il did not mean to stop here when he planned to make the Hwanghae Iron Works a model in automation.

If the automation at the Hwanghae Iron Works was to pay off, it was necessary to automate as soon as possible the operation for disposal of muck at an iron ore mine on the west coast. For this work could be likened to the first phase of the production process of the iron works.

In January 1974 the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il mapped out a bold plan to lay a long-distance belt conveyer linking with the Unryul Mine, a plan which envisaged a drastic growth of iron ore production through increased capacity for muck disposal.

According to his plan, work started to lay the conveyer.

At first the designers fixed the conveyer line in such a way as muck piles could be thrown into a valley without taking up farmland. This was what they thought at the best.

That time, too, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il guided them to undertake the project daringly and ambitiously, so that it could serve as a great nature-remaking work, without its being confined simply to the subject of muck disposal.

He himself drew the route of the conveyer line linking a port with three islets one after the other and then connecting it with another port. His help enabled them to markedly boost ore production and obtain a vast expanse of new land by blocking the sea. The design was thus perfectly worked out, which resulted in changing the look of Korea on its map.

This is how the long-distance belt conveyer, a grand monumental structure in the era of automation, which strikes all visitors with admiration, was erected in a short

span of time with Korea's own strength and with her own technology and materials.

Immensely inspired by the example of automation set at the Hwanghae Iron Works, all working people of Korea have made big strides in technological progress in the past ten years.

Everywhere in the country—at iron works and steel plants, coal and ore mines, cement and chemical factories and at major harbours—the system of production control by closed-circuit TV and radio communications has been established and the automation and remote-controlling of production processes are making headway.

As mentioned above, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has enriched the great leader President Kim Il Sung's theory on the technical revolution, translating it into a brilliant reality in Korea. He developed this theory into the one serving the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea and into a great doctrine for human emancipation.

Originally, automation is a fine outcome of human wisdom. But in many capitalist countries, generally speaking, entrepreneurs benefit from its introduction, whereas workers are kicked out of job to become unemployed.

Nowadays Western reports feature the introduction of remote-controlled robots in production processes, attributing the success to the high level of automation. But this never means a shout of joy over the possibility of providing the workers with an independent and creative life.

Automation is in itself but a technical matter.

However, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has turned it

into a great revolutionary work for achieving the final emancipation of man from the fetters of nature. How lofty and splendid his idea and practice are!

He is indeed a genius of creation and construction, who presents a grand epic of nature-remaking with matchless fortitude and boldness, extraordinary vigour and superb leadership.

THE LAND UNDER BENEVOLENT SUNSHINE

I was enthralled by the new looks of the Korean countryside, though the memory of my previous visit to this country several years before was still fresh.

Its appearance changed beyond recognition in these years

Everything that I saw was new to me. Everything that I heard moved me to excitement. The 1970's was a period of dire distress unparalleled in the farming history of mankind.

The freak weather caused by the cold front swept all continents and all countries, damaging crops in many lands and plunging mankind into a serious "food crisis".

Desperate cries over the natural calamities that visited the earth in the latter part of the 20th century are uttered even in those countries which boast of their being what is dubbed economic powers and claim to have developed sciences, to say nothing of the economically weak third world countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

One thousand million of the world population .

This brilliant leadership, this sunshine of benevolent love for the people, has warded off the surge of cold wind and brought an abundant crop every year.

It is the great leader President Kim Il Sung who was the first in the world to grasp the phenomena of whimsical weather caused by the cold front and to foresee their disastrous effects on human life.

With clairvoyant intelligence and scientific insight he clearly saw the possible effect on agricultural production of the global phenomena of abnormal weather conditions and the approaching danger of world-sweeping calamities at the first sign of these phenomena, when even astronomers and meteorologists as well as renowned agronomists did not yet see them as a serious question. He has ever since taken far-sighted steps to parry the danger.

Before all else he took measures for water conservation and flood control against the threatening nature.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung saw to it that the successes gained in irrigation which had already been completed were steadily expanded and consolidated. At the same time he proposed the five-point nature-remaking policy, the dominant theme of which consists in the completion of dry-field irrigation, building of terraced fields on sloping land, land rezoning and soil improvement, afforestation and flood control, and reclamation of tideland. He also proposed the policy of making revolution in the use of subterranean water. In this way he made a new breakthrough on the front of agriculture in the 1970's.

The Korean working class and agricultural working people built a large number of reservoirs including Lake Manpung and Lake Unpa, and pumping stations and more than 124,000 new facilities needed in using subter-

ean water. As a result, irrigation was successfully introduced to 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields in a short period of time, drainage systems and coastal embankments were reinforced, and the irrigation-water rotation system was set up in the main.

Today the Korean countryside has solid foundations on which to farm safely, unaffected by whatever drought or downpour.

When we note that even big countries as well as many third world countries, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and all other agricultural science institutes and agronomists are only now crying for the solution of the question of water to cope with the agricultural crisis, the food crisis, confronting mankind, the great leader President Kim Il Sung's farsightedness and sagacity is, indeed, great and even mysterious.

In Korea farming is done safely because nature is tamed on the strength of sciences.

The respected President Kim Il Sung has evolved the Juche farming method to increase Korea's agricultural production daily and hourly by preventing natural disasters which even the latest achievements of modern science are difficult to predict. He has been efficiently mobilizing the entire Party and all the people for the application of this farming method.

The Juche farming method of Korea means a great revolution in agriculture.

"Let us farm on our land in our own way!"—this is the basic principle consistently maintained in the guidance of agricultural production in Korea.

History knows no victory of the new without the

struggle against the old. This is no exception in the Korean history of struggle to create a new farming method.

In former days certain officials in charge of agriculture of this country harmed its farming a great deal because of their cult of foreign success and experience, their persistence in outdated experience and by their practice of subjectivism and bureaucracy.

It goes without saying that if Korea had clung to the old method of farming used till the dawn of the 1970's she would have been unable to avoid the natural calamities that engulfed the world.

With a deep concern about the anticipated threatening situation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung created a series of new scientific farming methods and paved a broad way to overcome any abnormal weather conditions and garner rich crops at all times.

The Korean farming method of Juche is the best one which has opened up a new epoch of scientific farming in the several-thousand-year-long history of agricultural progress in this country. This great farming method firmly guarantees a steady rise in agricultural production.

The past decade of great revolution in Korea's agricultural production was a period of creation and innovations made under the preeminent, benevolent leadership of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who travelled thousands of miles to give on-the-spot guidance in order to revitalize the agriculture of his country.

Throughout the decade, he visited all farm villages of the country, having heart-to-heart talks with farmers, teaching them the secrets of the Juche farming method one by one and leading them forward by the hand.

A policy on giving foremost priority to agriculture was

adopted in Korea a long time ago. Ever since the support of the whole Party, the whole country and all the people has been rendered to the countryside and their assistance given to farm work.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who regards the promotion of the great President's noble cause as his lifework, has wisely led the Party so that it can spur on all farming efforts on its own responsibility and that Party officials stand in the forefront to mobilize the agricultural working people for the application of the Juche farming method.

A touching story goes in Chongsan-ri, the historic birthplace of the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method.

It happened one spring day in 1971. In the early morning when the farmers were still in slumber, a management official of the farm was out to look over the plots arranged for the forthcoming rice transplantation. In the thick fog she dimly saw a car and a figure standing nearby on the lane between rice fields.

Wondering who it was that had come so early to inspect the farm, she approached the man and found him to be the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il. At the moment the official was too bewildered to greet him.

The dear leader kindly clasped the hand of the official. Having acquainted himself with the preparations for bedding out rice seedlings and other situation of the farm, he exhorted the official to go on well with both farm work and rural construction as the President desired.

He was there in such an early morning, 40 or more kilometres away from the capital, in the hope of implementing without fail the instructions of the great leader to develop the farm to be a model for the world.

A few days after his return, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il sent a large force of artistes to this farm from the capital to help the farmers in rice transplanting.

He himself came to the farm again. At that time, to the artistes he told that they should not think they had come to lend farmers a mere helping hand. He then added that it was necessary for them to give effective assistance to the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. One thing he emphasized was that a revolutionary museum should be built well in this farm, a glorious place associated with the great leader's revolutionary history, so that the museum would become a base of ideological revolution.

He proceeded to rice fields where transplantation was briskly under way. Squeezing mud-stained hands of farmers and helpers, he acquainted himself closely with the farming operations.

Seeing that the rice-transplanting machines, which the great leader had preferentially sent to this farm, were not in wide use because of the inexperience of the farmers and partly because of some shortcomings of the machines, he felt more anxious than anyone else and gave in concrete terms the tasks for the chairman of the farm management board and other farmers to raise their technical level as quickly as possible and to improve the machines by all means.

On that day, though the farmers and officials persuaded him in one voice to stay out, he walked into one of the paddy fields and joined the farmers in transplanting rice seedlings. He skipped over the day's noon meal, inspecting the whole village. He even called at the quarters of the helpers, before he left the farm.

His guidance did not end here.

He sent officials from the Party Central Committee to show the farmers an example of how they should employ a new method of study on the field edge during breaks. Moreover, he was lavish in sending them amusement and recreational facilities including movie projectors and musical instruments.

In the autumn of 1974, the great leader President Kim Il Sung came to Chongsan Plain which was swaying with golden carpets of rice plants. He wanted to see if the rice harvesters he had sent to the farm were working well.

That day, the chairman of the farm management board made a firm pledge to the great leader that she would get the harvest done only in four days, which had usually taken them more than half a month. Looking into this fact earlier than anyone else, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il summoned officials that night and told them to help the busy farmers.

In the programme for an athletic meet which was in preparation among the press workers and artistes in the capital, he included an additional item, "Battle for Rice Harvesting at Chongsan-ri". He said that only when rich crops were raised at Chongsan-ri, the whole country would have a bumper harvest and that only when spring came to Chongsan-ri, it would be spring throughout the country.

This was how one morning a big contingent of supporters arrived at Chongsan Plain, and a rare "competition" in assisting the countryside was held on the field reverberating with songs and drumbeats.

Autumn harvesting at the farm was finished in four days, as resolved by the managerial chairman.

This is too small an episode among the numerous stories which tell the great concern of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and his scrupulous guidance for rural work.

At a cooperative farm in the suburb of the capital, he inspected a threshing machine devised by its farmers and encouraged them to recondition it into an integrated thresher; at the science and technology dissemination room of a farm village, he gave instructions to furnish the room to be suited to the level of the farmers and properly run it, showing specific ways and means; at a village nursery he advised the staff to spruce it up so that mothers could apply themselves to farm work and social activities free from worries.

The worthwhile struggle of the people of this country to carry to fruition the great leader's magnificent plan for building a socialist countryside is, indeed, associated with the tireless efforts and energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il. In this way he gives a powerful stimulus to the development of Korean agriculture.

The Korean rural communities have now turned into a modern socialist countryside which is ever-prosperous with the promotion of the people's well-being.

In accordance with the brilliant theses on the socialist rural question, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been carried on vigorously in the countryside, with the result that it has taken on a completely new look in the true sense of the term.

Korea is a country which ranks among the least in the distinctions between the living conditions of the urban and rural inhabitants—a hangover from the old society.

Everywhere ramshackle huts have given way to cosy, modern houses. During the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) alone 472,000 modern houses were built in rural areas. The number of modern houses built at state expense for farmers in the year of 1974 surpassed the mark of as many as 100,000. Rural hospitals and schools whose projects had also been state-financed were set up in a big way. This enabled the farmers to get the full benefits of free medical care and free education like urbanites.

In Korea the distinctions in goods distribution between town and country were completely eliminated already long ago. Largely-expanded rural trade networks cover all human habitation, even the remotest mountain villages, providing the people with a variety of high-quality goods they need. Prices are uniform both at fashionable metropolitan department shops and at island shops many miles off the shore.

Every peasant home has a radio set and takes in at least one kind of publication, and TV service is fully available to the rural population.

The introduction of bus service in the countryside has freed the rural inhabitants from travelling inconvenience. This is an addition to the modern amenities which are as much accessible to the rural folk as they are to the townsfolk in everyday life.

The supply of running water to farm houses has eliminated the age-old burden of water-carrying by the heads of rural women.

The urbanization of rural districts in this country is only a matter of time.

With the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the sun of Juche and under the brilliant rays of guidance by the

dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the farmers and all other people of Korea are marching forward with greater vigour towards the promised ideal land of communism which is well within sight.

The Korean countryside is, indeed, a blessed land under benevolent sunshine.

GRAND MONUMENTAL STRUCTURES IN THE ERA OF JUCHE

On my arrival in Korea I was struck with admiration for the dazzlingly magnificent change in the appearance of modernized Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

Fundamentally, architecture comes under the category of material wealth created to meet the needs of people in their material life. But it also constitutes artistic creation to satisfy their ideo-aesthetic, spiritual requirements.

Architectural structures, therefore, are not only widely used for people's material life, but perform a great cognitive and educational role by mirroring the spirit of the times, the people's spiritual and ideological features and their aesthetic sentiments.

This precisely applies to a number of new edifices and structures built in Pyongyang during the last several years—the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex, Ragwon Street, Changgwang Street, the new sections of Pyongyang Metro and the Taesongsan Fun Fair.

Each of these is definitely of the highest world standard both in architectural excellence and modern grandeur.

They gave glimpses of the originality of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's aesthetic thought and his warm love for the people and of the bright future of Korea which would become more prosperous under the illustrious guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is devoted to the cause of the President. They are all marvellous, enchanting and quite impressive.

I was deeply moved by the fact that all these structures took the national form, noble, beautiful and unique, expressive of the sentiments of the Korean people and their contemporary aesthetic tastes and heroic mettle, and that they were rich in socialist content to be suited to the high requirements for the people's independent and creative activities and their abundant, cultured lives under socialism.

Let me take as an example the Changgwang Health Complex, a modern building on the beautiful Potong River, which is contributing greatly to the cultural lives of the people and to the promotion of their health.

This building with a total floor space of 38,000 square metres is a great monumental creation that can be really proud of its scale, equipment and architectural technique. It is an edifice furnished comprehensively with sanitary and other modern arrangements such as a four-storeyed bath-house, a two-storeyed swimming pool, two big bathing places for children—one indoor and the other open-air, a barber's shop and a beauty parlour. It would have taken another country several years to erect a building of this kind.

However, in Korea builders and their helpers who are

resourceful and courageous carried out splendidly the colossal construction project in less than a year.

The inside of the Changgwang Health Complex is fascinating beyond compare. There is a fountain which gushes forth in a variety of strangely-harmonious water columns reminiscent of umbrella, candelabrum or flower patterns. In the round hall a glass pillar stands, ornamented with more than 40,000 jade pieces and supporting a large chandelier high above.

The health complex has public bathrooms with apparatuses for water and supersonic massages, and for steam and cold water baths as well as single and family bathrooms.

The children's indoor bathing place reminds one of a summer beach for its graceful mosaicked wall presenting a huge picture of a wave-breaking sea.

All these facilities are automatically air-conditioned and operated on up-to-date lines.

The swimming pool which can accommodate more than 2,000 spectators is very splendid.

The ten diving boards fixed at different heights and installed with elevators for the convenience of divers are modern enough, and moreover, the surrounding walls decorated with mosaics made of 100,000 glass blocks afford a charming sight for their diversity in colour.

Hairdressing saloon, beauty parlour, soft drinks bar, restaurant and everything else leave nothing to be desired.

"If one gets served here once, one will be refreshed and the cheerful feeling will last a week" said my guide. "This is a result of the great consideration for the health of our working people, the boundless love of the great leader

President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il for our people."

Indeed, the health complex is a new style of edifice erected under the plan of the great President and the dear leader. It is an all-embracing centre which uses water most effectively for the good health and hygienic conditions and cultural recreation of the people.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il guided the designers to work out a unique blueprint of the health complex, saying that it should be of a new type with a swimming pool.

Nor is this all.

He directed the whole process of designing and construction work down to details, such as the tile colours of bathrooms, the first-aid signal devices of the steam-bathrooms and the sizes and forms of three large colourful fountains adding to the beauty of the health complex.

The spectacular Changgwang Health Complex on the Potong River is, indeed, another token of the great affection of the great President Kim Il Sung for the people for whom he has been devoting all his life and of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is true to the President's noble cause.

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital remains imprinted on my mind as much as the health complex.

In the field where rice and maize were growing during my previous visit appeared a large new-style building, with a broad avenue running in front and new residential quarters taking shape all around.

Construction speed in Korea is really surprising.

I felt enchanting even on the threshold of the maternity hospital.

In its front yard sculptured groups of lovable children stand, flanked on either side by jets of water.

In the entrance hall is hung a sun-shaped chandelier with ornamental azalea-sculptures around it, sparkling in harmony with the floor inlaid with patterns of camellias, ginkoes and bellflowers.

Moreover, various kinds of medical equipment and appliances illustrative of the latest achievements of modern science gave me a special impression.

On the ground floor is arranged a TV-interview room where visitors can talk with women in childbed, seeing each other on the screen.

The operating theatre with automatic doors on the second floor is painted in light-green colour, so that the room is quite agreeable to the feelings of patients.

An oval germ free theatre has a ceiling with slits through which students and other practisers can observe surgery with binoculars.

A square germ-free theatre furnished with special lamps on the ceiling and colour TV equipment is so designed as to permit outside observers to give necessary advices to the surgeons at work inside.

As I inspected the hospital including Building No. 3 which resembles a pharmaceutical plant and an experimental animal shed, I felt as if it were a treatment-prevention complex rather than a maternity hospital.

The wards are also excellently furnished. Patients are provided with every convenience. Beds, for instance, are fitted with radio transceivers and signal devices which enable the patients lying in bed to call doctors and nurses at will. These beds are adjustable to necessary heights and angles and are even affixed with dining conveniences.

The hospital has an integral system of oxygen supply in addition to air conditioners which keep the wards ventilated at all times, their temperature being regulated according to the wishes of the inpatients.

It is also equipped with facilities for intensive baby-upbringing, phototherapeutic instruments, low and high frequency treatment apparatuses, function testers, various kinds of roentgenographic devices, well-appointed laboratories, mud-treatment rooms and therapeutic steam baths.

The maternity hospital may well be proud of its interior and exterior elegance and its up-to-date equipment for all to see.

I felt an irresistible curiosity about the man who had designed this grand monumental structure. I could not leave the place before I knew how the designer hit upon such a capital idea and from where he derived such a creative inspiration based on audacity and magnitude and full of energy.

I got the answer from an official of the hospital who said:

"This hospital is a gift from our Party that has boundless love and concern for the new generation of our revolution and for women.

"The erection of the monumental edifice owes its success in sketching, designing and in all its building operations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who went into particulars to direct the work. There would be no end if I were to tell all about his guidance.

"He spared nothing, funds and materials, if it was for the construction of the maternity hospital. Probably, no

other buildings in Pyongyang have used so much rare material as this one."

So this maternity hospital of a world level is also closely associated with the name of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The magnificent and beautiful Changgwang Street which has sprung up recently in the central part of Pyongyang is another eloquent proof of the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is the greatest captain of modern architecture and genius of creation and construction.

The street with all the best modern amenities for the people both in its form and content is a brilliant creation of the era of Kimilsungism. The construction of this street completely toppled all the existing building practices and outdated methods and marked a revolutionary turning point in the field of architecture.

True to the noble intention of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to modernize the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang, into a most beautiful and cultured city, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il had long been contemplating to build an ideal communistic street, a shining example of Juche-oriented architecture, on the site of the outmoded Ryunhwanson Street which had made its appearance immediately after the war.

His brilliant plan was conveyed to the officials concerned in September 1979 when the construction projects of the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital were at their final stages.

The draft layout of the street was first discussed at a consultative meeting one day in the following month. Many of the designers present were rather confident of the

layout they had drafted by integrating their long-standing experience and architectural knowledge. It envisaged a juxtaposed array of large buildings along the thoroughfare without much difference in the heights of the buildings.

At the meeting, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il showed the orientation and ways to create an originally new form and content of architecture by boldly discarding the conventional form.

Advising that steeply high-rise buildings were preferable to bulky ones, he specified apartment houses of 18, 20, 25, and 30 storeys for the purpose. The designers set about working on a blueprint in accordance with his original, superb plan, burning with creative zeal. But the task was too difficult for them to cope with in spite of their knowledge and experience.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il helped them to widen their mental horizon, enlightening them through repeated guidance until the blueprint became flawless in every detail.

He gave concrete accounts of the matters related to the heights of buildings for each block, contrasts between structures, sizes and forms of windows and to door handles and shower jets.

Further, he paid deep attention to all work of construction such as manpower, equipment and material supply.

He organized powerful ranks of builders with those who had performed distinguished services in the construction of the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and formed a competent building staff.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il emphatically declared

that the construction of the apartment houses in Changgwang Street would be a starting point of a fresh change in Korean architecture in the 1980's just as the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary opera marked a great turning point in the development of Korean art.

The building workers turned out with redoubled courage, upholding his noble idea and encouraged by his great trust placed in them. They registered a high speed in erecting tall apartment buildings covering an area of 400,000 square metres. They completed the huge construction project in a matter of ten months.

Lined up with buildings of different heights in harmony, the new street looks beautiful, strikingly bringing out its light vertical and curved view and its well-balanced three-dimensional vision. It also gives an impression of great richness in architectural structure for its variety of forms—square, tower, zigzag, etc.

The inside of the houses is completely of Korean style and well furnished to be congenial to the people's feelings and national characteristics. Every flat consists of three to four rooms, provided with excellent furniture plus modern sanitary and cultural facilities.

Multi-storeyed buildings in tower shape are installed with high and low speed elevators for the convenience of the dwellers, and every home also has a refrigerator and a washing machine.

In fact, they are so wonderful that one might take these ordinary working people's houses for fashionable hotels.

Musing over the name of this street, I was wrapped in noble feelings.

When the project was near completion, there were

many suggestions as to the naming of the street. Some proposed for the retention of its old name, and some for the addition of the adjective "new" to its original name.

But these suggestions failed to reflect the characteristics of the new street, so they were not to the liking of everyone.

Then, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il advised that it would be better to name it "Changgwang Street" after the Korean language which means "another bright street that sprang up in the homeland".

It would be endless if I were to dwell on all the monumental creations of Korea and their building speed.

On the high rostrum of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held some time ago, a leading official of the metropolitan Party committee had this to say:

“...By rushing forward in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign, our Pyongyang City, during the period under review, finished the difficult and colossal construction projects in the shortest period of time, among them over 40 industrial projects covering some one million square metres, more than 50 large public buildings of monumental value, the underground Pyongyang (the Pyongyang Metro), over 20 streets with high-rise apartment houses and new avenues including Ragwon Street, and a number of historical sites and recreation grounds.”

Such is not limited to construction in the capital of this country. Grand historic monuments were erected at Mt. Wangjae, Lake Samji and other revolutionary battlesites and revolutionary sites and a large number of construction projects were carried out in Wonsan, Hyesan, Haeju, Chongjin, Pyongsong and other provincial seats, in

Nampo, Sinpo, Rajin and other modern port cities, industrial districts and in the countryside.

The 1970's was a decade of grand construction which adorned every part of the country with innumerable monumental creations of the era of Kimilsungism.

Thanks to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is bringing about momentous changes in our age with unique architectural and aesthetic concept and by his unusually seasoned guidance, Korea is growing prosperous and beautiful with every passing day, and the dignity and pride of the happy people are exalted to the skies.

FOR THE FUTURE

A revolution is a cause which is accomplished through generations over a long period of time. The process of successive inheritance of the revolutionary cause is also a process of replacement of one generation by another. Even a great achievement made by a given generation would remain a mere historical fact limited to that period unless it is correctly carried forward and developed by the next generation.

People, therefore, often say that education is an important work which decides the prosperity of the country and the people.

Not all countries, however, value education so much as Korea does.

As I felt deeply through my two previous visits, this time, too, I was most strongly impressed by education in

Korea. It is a policy and pride of this country to give priority to education over all other work and lavishly use its wealth for the education of the younger generation.

Quite naturally, Korea is called "land of learning" or "land of education".

Human society has an educational history of several thousand years.

The world, however, has 814 million illiterate people, who account for 30 per cent of its adult population. Even the United States which boasts of its civilization and wealth reportedly has as many as twenty and several million illiterates.

The level and social scale of education in a given country is not always determined by its history or wealth.

As for Korea, she is not yet too rich a country. She still has much work to do. Among other things, she must reunify the country and build up the economy and national defence. Her educational history dates back only three and half decades, including the three years of war which reduced everything to ashes.

But there are more than five million pupils and students in this country at present. If the nursery and kindergarten children are added, the number amounts to 8.6 million or half the total population.

Schools function in all parts of this country, even in obscure villages and on solitary islets far from the shore.

Every one of the rising generation of Korea has the right to education and is in duty bound to study under state law.

In keeping with the advancing revolution and construction, compulsory education has been introduced by degrees. Since 1972 a universal eleven-year compulsory education has been in force, a system which consists of

one-year preschool compulsory education and ten-year compulsory schooling.

True, Korea is not the only country where education is made compulsory. But she is giving a substantial and popular compulsory education whose period is the longest in the world and which is completely free.

Like this, genuine education should be, first, compulsory and, second, free of charge. A sort of compulsory education which only benefits the children of the rich and precludes the poor, is no compulsory education in the true sense of the word.

In Korea the state bears all the educational expenses, so that the people are substantially provided with the right and freedom of education.

The new generation do not even know the words "tuition fees", and tertiary students receive scholarships.

No one could ever think of such an educational policy, but the great statesman who is really concerned for the future of the nation and considers tomorrow more important than today.

Korean education is unique and excellent both in its level and content. Every boy or girl acquires perfect general knowledge of secondary standard through the eleven-year compulsory education and gets fully ready to receive higher education.

The content of eleven-year education in Korea is designed to teach all schoolchildren the fundamentals of revolutionary world outlook and train them to be men of a new type who are developed in an all-round way—rich in knowledge, sound in morality and strong in physique.

What is more, Korea pursues a most advanced and

popular policy by which all children of the preschool age are brought up collectively at state or social expense.

Great attention is also being paid to the social education of the younger generation.

Social education establishments such as students and children's palaces and halls, Children's Union camps, libraries and the like are to be found in many parts of the country. Various mass media, too, are actively serving the education of youth and children.

Social environments exert a great influence on the education of youth and children.

With this in view Korea devotes special attention to giving revolutionary content to all broadcast and press media and films and creating healthy social climate so that students and children can be taught from all that they see and hear in their surroundings.

All Korean students and pupils are trained in a revolutionary way to acquire the spirit of organization and discipline through lives of the Children's Union and the League of Socialist Working Youth. They are all encouraged to participate in organizational life consciously, regarding it as a great honour and solemn duty.

Korea, indeed, is an example of the whole world in the number of school goers per 1,000 head of the population, the duration of compulsory education, social equality in education and the content and quality of teaching.

It can be said that Korea is a veritable land of revolution, the land of future, where the cornerstones of the coming generation are being laid admirably by the present generation. Korea is going full speed ahead not only for the happiness of the present generation but also for a promising future. Korea itself represents a grand epic of education.

This epic which inspires people with an unshaken faith in the future, firm confidence in victory, bright hope and boundless ambition, is sublimated by the respected President Kim Il Sung, the greatest educationist and revolutionary leader in the history of mankind, who has devoted everything to the education of younger generation over the period of more than half a century, upholding the idea of cherishing the future, ever since he started the revolutionary struggle.

The respected President Kim Il Sung crystallized his valuable experience of education into the "Theses on Socialist Education", an immortal treasury of education, the publication of which opened up a new epoch in the development of public education.

The theses is an encyclopaedic programme of education. As a brilliant embodiment of great Kimilsungism, it provides a perfect, scientific doctrine for the transformation of man for the first time in human history.

The enunciation of the great educational programme of Kimilsungism in the 1970's marks the most significant event for the present and future of the Korean and the world revolution.

Today, education in Korea is further advancing under the energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is an impeccable personification of the educational thought of Kimilsungism.

One of the most brilliant features of his style of leadership is that he plans, organizes and guides all work, looking far into the future, say, one century or two ahead.

Despite the claims of his busy guidance to all Party and state activities, he directs tremendous efforts to implement-

ing the Kimilsungist educational programme and training the future generation of the revolution.

He never hesitates to take his most valuable time off, if it is for the education and care of the younger generation. Sometimes he consults with officials concerned open-heartedly about school education and often he goes out to schools to help them solve the troublesome matters that crop up in education and lives of the students.

In all parts of Korea innumerable touching stories go on the love and concern shown by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for the training of the future masters of the revolution.

There are scores of pianos in the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. Visitors might pass by without particular interest in them. But each of them has something to tell of his warm affection for the young.

One day he personally went to see hundreds of newly-produced pianos to choose those for the palace. He tried at the keys of each of the pianos and picked up the best.

That is not all.

Informed that several children in a village nestling in a mountain recess were having difficulty because they had to cover a rugged path to attend school, he took measures to get a train exclusively used for them.

Seabound on three sides, Korea has many islands, large and small, in her coastal waters. Some of them are too small to be marked on the ordinary map. But these tiny islets vibrate with the pulse of patriotic hearts who live all their lives for their worthwhile service as lighthouse keepers.

Considerate attention of the state reaches even those lighthouse hamlets each with a few houses, dozens of kilometres out on the sea.

A few years ago when he was acquainting himself with the lives of islanders, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il got to know that their children had to go ashore and study away from their homes since their primary school days, only visiting their homes during holiday seasons. He saw to it that all the children of primary and middle schools from the lighthouse islets of the country were granted stipends. Saying that there should be merry songs during their vacations as well, he ensured that accordions were sent to the islets.

Moreover, he supplied new dresses and overcoats to the lighthouse keepers and their wives and children including babies, to say nothing of their school-going sons and daughters, and kindly invited them to the capital on a pleasure trip.

The clothes of all the children and students of this country are permeated with the warm love of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

It happened one day in October 1976 when the world's attention was focussed on the situation in Korea that became extremely acute because of the "Panmunjom incident" provoked by the US imperialist aggressors. Proposing at a meeting the tasks of improving the people's living standards for the immediate period ahead, the great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out the need to provide better clothing for all children and students of the country, a task which was heavily on his mind. The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who was present at the meeting suggested that Party funds be used for the purpose, and he himself undertook the task.

He personally chose the colours and forms of the clothes, organized the manufacture and made sure that

they were issued to each of the children and students throughout the country by April 15 the next year, that is, on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Such a "battle" waged to provide new clothes for all children at a juncture when the country was faced with the danger of war is without precedent in any other country since the dawn of human history which spans thousands upon thousands of years.

That is why the children of this country loudly sing the song of joy and happiness: "Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung and our home is the embrace of the Party."

That is right.

The credit for the present happiness of Korea is due to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding genius born of mankind, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is brilliantly carrying forward the President's idea and leadership. Likewise, her bright future is firmly guaranteed by them.

AUTHOR OF RENAISSANCE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

One of the greatest events that was highlighted in the annals of the cause of Kimilsungism during the decade around the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was the epoch-making change in the development of literature and art brought about under the direct guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

A few years ago when he was acquainting himself with the lives of islanders, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il got to know that their children had to go ashore and study away from their homes since their primary school days, only visiting their homes during holiday seasons. He saw to it that all the children of primary and middle schools from the lighthouse islets of the country were granted stipends. Saying that there should be merry songs during their vacations as well, he ensured that accordions were sent to the islets.

Moreover, he supplied new dresses and overcoats to the lighthouse keepers and their wives and children including babies, to say nothing of their school-going sons and daughters, and kindly invited them to the capital on a pleasure trip.

The clothes of all the children and students of this country are permeated with the warm love of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

It happened one day in October 1976 when the world's attention was focussed on the situation in Korea that became extremely acute because of the "Panmunjom incident" provoked by the US imperialist aggressors. Proposing at a meeting the tasks of improving the people's living standards for the immediate period ahead, the great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out the need to provide better clothing for all children and students of the country, a task which was heavily on his mind. The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who was present at the meeting suggested that Party funds be used for the purpose, and he himself undertook the task.

He personally chose the colours and forms of the clothes, organized the manufacture and made sure that

they were issued to each of the children and students throughout the country by April 15 the next year, that is, on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Such a "battle" waged to provide new clothes for all children at a juncture when the country was faced with the danger of war is without precedent in any other country since the dawn of human history which spans thousands upon thousands of years.

That is why the children of this country loudly sing the song of joy and happiness: "Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung and our home is the embrace of the Party"

That is right.

The credit for the present happiness of Korea is due to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding genius born of mankind, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is brilliantly carrying forward the President's idea and leadership. Likewise, her bright future is firmly guaranteed by them.

AUTHOR OF RENAISSANCE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

One of the greatest events that was highlighted in the annals of the cause of Kimilsungism during the decade around the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was the epoch-making change in the development of literature and art brought about under the direct guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il

In my previous visits I appreciated the revolutionary opera "A Flower Girl", a number of feature films, circuses and works of fine arts. This time, too, I enjoyed similar ones.

The more I saw the genuinely artistic works, the more they stirred in me noble and emotional feelings and gave me the sense of human dignity and the truth of life.

The world public call Korea "cradleland of the 20th century's socialist Renaissance" and speak highly of her art as "revolutionary art", the "top-level art in the world", the "acme of artistic perfection which represents the modern arts of mankind", and the "model of socialist and communist arts". This is quite natural.

If one is to talk about the great advance of the world arts in the 1970's, one must first of all mention the revolution made in Korean opera under the gifted leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

When it came to opera art, the conversation often turned upon Italy which gave birth to opera and which has many of its famous works. This made Italians get above themselves. Because of their "pride" of living in the "homeland" of opera art, they were not much interested in foreign arts.

Probably for this reason, most of the many foreign artists failed to convince Italy of their own successes as something of world standards. Their attempt burst like soap bubbles. Lukewarm sympathy was all that they earned from this "holy land of art".

The superiority of European music and certain disdain for Eastern music were the predominant thought in the minds of Italians on account of the operas and music which had been celebrated over hundreds of years. In this land of Italy a shocking event took place recently, the like of which had never been, an event which made them lost in their

own disillusionment, instead of finding it possible to offer their "generous advice" to others.

The event which amazed the cultural circles of the world came with the performance of the revolutionary opera "A Flower Girl" by the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Rome which is famed for its two-thousand-year-old culture.

What, then, is the Korean opera like, an opera which only by six rounds of performance shattered the hard-headedness of the Italians who had considered themselves the monopolizer of the treasure house of human culture?

As I deeply felt on my previous visits to Korea, the revolutionary pieces of Korean opera produced under the personal guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il are really brilliant both in their ideological makeup and artistic skill. They teach people the truth of life by means of genuinely artistic presentation.

Most impressive is their profound ideological and political content. Literary and art works lacking in-depth representation of the essence of realities are incapable of moving people to excitement.

Opera is not limited to Korea.

Nevertheless, the heroes and heroines of Western operas usually represent feudal kings, princesses, money-grubbers crazy for power, degenerates and prostitutes. Thus they make people spiritual cripples every day, every hour, adding nothing to the annals of arts.

In contrast, the Korean revolutionary opera "A Flower Girl" clearly shows how much more important one's

political integrity is than one's physical life. It gives a most ennobling description of man's struggle for independence.

Though a slender girl without any power or money, the heroine represents a typical human being with the heart of a giant, unafraid of death in the struggle for political rights and freedoms.

In this sense, it can be said, the opera "A Flower Girl" is an "elixir of political life" which indicates a true way of life to the mentally-deformed persons with whom so many medical scientists find themselves helpless.

No one would appreciate this opera without tears. The whole theatre breathes the same breath with the actors and actresses on the stage, and even the teenagers who still have no clear idea of exploitation and oppression, sob with those acting on the stage.

Of course, that is partly because the history of sufferings of the people of Korea is truthfully mirrored in the opera, I suppose. But the audience is not moved to tears by this factor alone.

However truthfully an artistic piece may present the sorrows of a nation and the tribulations of the exploited class, it will never be able to move people deeply, unless it is combined with the force of art, the strength of emotion, which touches their heartstrings.

Only when song and music, dance and decor are well blended into an integral whole, only when the dramatic action and the emotional world are closely interwoven in interpreting a single subject matter, can an artistic work convey its content through a proper depiction.

The consistent flow of stanzaic songs and the introduction of *pangchang* in the opera "A Flower Girl" take on a

completely original form which no opera of any other country has ever attempted to create.

The fact that all of the songs are easily comprehensible and melodious to the ear from beginning to end is another important aspect which brings the character of the heroine into bold relief and helps the expression of profound thought.

Besides, the *pangchang*, which is sung in clear and beautiful voice, leads the audience to a world of boundless nobility, while performing various functions.

The dance as an integral part of the opera is probably the best by world standards. Wonderful artistic harmony of charm, gracefulness and rhythm and the refined skill of dancers are nothing short of the acme of perfection. In particular, the dance performance both in the moonlit night scene and in the fancy scene bears a resemblance to a masterpiece of painting that contains a profound philosophy. Perhaps, even the world-famous "Swan Lake" and "Firebird" can hardly be as good as it.

The orchestral play, too, rises far above the European level. Without seeing the musical note in the dark change throughout the nearly three hours' play the orchestra maintains a perfect ensemble, with no confusion in tempo and rhythm. This is, indeed, a miraculous success.

The stage setting of the opera bespeaks the crown of artistry. It is the summit of the fine arts of realism no one has ever seen or imagined.

It is not a mere artistic presentation but is a great life, a beautiful nature, and the reality of Korea.

From olden times they say that a master painting shows the laws of nature and the truth of life through the medium of every single line and colour.

The stage decoration of Korean opera is literally an epical picture which brings to light the truth of nature and society. "A Flower Girl" is the unique star and king of opera.

Neither ancient Roman culture nor the art of Renaissance can be an equal in its artistic excellence to Korean opera. No genius of art would be able to open up such a notably original realm of art as Korean opera.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il traversed an unbeaten path of opera revolution which has ushered in a new epoch of opera in the 20th century. The result is that the world opera follows a new track for the first time in its history, with European opera being overpowered.

His miraculous success in arts is not confined to opera.

He has effected a revolutionary change in film production.

The motion picture is often called a comprehensive art.

Film uses richer and more varied means and methods of artistic presentation than any other forms of art by incorporating in itself the descriptive power of literature, the rhythmic force of fine arts and applying a series of scientific and technological principles. This all-inclusive art, however, has been commercialized in many countries, where skilful acting, drama direction, scenario writing and the latest achievements of science are subordinated entirely to increasing the commercial value of films.

But in Korea film is not a commodity item at all. In this country, films take up urgent and important questions of the revolution and construction at an opportune time and give them correct answers. Thus, they keep the pace of development ahead of the reality and serve as a powerful means of mobilizing the masses effectively.

This is clear to me from a number of feature films including "Mt. Paekdu", "Star of Korea", "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi" and "The Fourteenth Winter" which I saw on my last visit.

A signal event that deserves special mention in Korean film is that it projected a superb artistic portrayal of the image of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, thinker and theoretician and the genius of revolution and construction.

Seeing his revolutionary activities on the screen is not only the desire of the Korean people, but the long-cherished hope of the progressive people across the world. So the lifelike delineation of his revolutionary activities gives a great delight to the advocates of Kimilsungism and all progressive-minded friends the world over who respect and revere him.

Korea is developing new forms of film which lend a strong impetus to the advancement of Juche-oriented art to suit the aim of film production and the thoughts and artistic sentiments of the people.

It is notable in every Korean film that the rich possibilities of its artistic presentation are given a fullest scope and that its methods and means of expression function to the highest degree, making its cinematic characteristics distinct.

The delicate emotional and psychological world of characters, for instance, vividly comes over through theme songs and other appropriate musical compositions which are adapted for films, for they carry with them powerful emotional effect and rich expression.

Film is literally the art of life, the art of actions.

In all films, the thoughts, feelings and psychological

emotions of the heroes are well manifested in their life and their character is formed in the development of a constant movement towards their goal. This is one of the specific features of the Korean films.

For this reason, Korean films truthfully portray the realities of Korea and the independent and creative lives of the people that move forward, registering fresh miracles and innovations every day.

The history of Korean cinematics spans only three decades. But the successes scored in this field are shining brightly as a pyramid in the cultural chronicle of the world. Korean films are certainly an example of world films.

Marvelous are the achievements gained in music, dance and fine arts which embody the brilliant aesthetic thoughts of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In former days the circus served to gratify the vulgar tastes of the propertied people. This is why even today when the 21st century is in the offing, people who profess a cultured taste refuse to treat the circus as a branch of art. In Korea this circus is now developing rapidly as an art which gives cultural education to the people in keeping with their healthy and elevated aesthetic requirements.

All items of Korean circus inspire people with boundless courage, daring and romanticism of life. They are fascinating and have no equal in any other country.

The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" is an entirely new type of work so far unknown in the history of music and dance production of the world. It is a combination of a drama tale with a comprehensive music and dance performance which has put together excellent pieces of popular tunes and dances in a large ensemble. In this way this grand artistic work shows in width and depth the

socialist Korea advancing under the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

This work is a special monument of the Kimilsungist era which is an epitome of all the successes achieved by Korea in the theatrical art and graphically demonstrates the high standard of the revolutionary, popular and modern music and dancing art of Korea.

As every visitor to Korea says in unison, Korea is the beacon of socialist national fine arts and a model of revolutionary fine arts.

In contrast with the abstract fine arts which force people to waste time searching for something in paintings that are anything but paintings, what sublimities the fine arts dedicated to independent human life have attained!

The mosaic murals of the Metro, the Grand Theatre and the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, the ornamental sculptures that catch the eye everywhere, and so on. It is not too much to say that the whole land of Korea is a fine art exhibition.

Korea is indeed at its height in all fields of literature and art—literature, film, opera, fine arts, play, music, dance and circus.

It is by no means easy that the national culture of a country should make such a remarkable progress in all its branches in a short period of time to throw its dazzling rays all over the world.

By nature, literature and art which is an expression of human consciousness does not develop in the same way as the economy grows or science and technology progress.

Science and technology and the economy develop continuously on the basis of the achievements of the preceding times, but the prosperity of literature and art as a

reflection of the spirit of the times is guaranteed primarily by the greatness and vitality of the thoughts of the times as well as by the legacies of the past.

A great art is produced by great thoughts and under great leadership.

The literature and art of Korea has achieved all-round efflorescence and development thanks to the Juche literary thoughts of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the wise guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who incarnates these thoughts most perfectly.

From the first days of his revolutionary activities, the great leader President Kim Il Sung deeply appreciated the role of literature and art in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and attached great importance to the revolutionary literary and artistic activities. In consequence, the Juche traditions of literature and art were established amid the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Inheriting these traditions of literature and art, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il formulated a Juche-oriented line and policy on literature and art to build a popular and revolutionary literature and art successfully without regard to any established formulas or propositions, and efficiently mobilized cultural workers and artists for their implementation.

A born genius in aesthetics, he was fully acquainted with the Juche thoughts on literature and art already in his early years. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the contemporary needs, the aspirations of the popular masses and the law-governed process of development of literature and art, he conceived a great plan for revamping the literature and art of Korea along Juche lines.

He advanced a daring policy for bringing about deep-going changes to abolish the old ways and create Korea's own original things in the contents, forms, creative systems and methods and all other spheres of literature and art.

The tireless studies and energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to carry out epoch-making changes in literature and art were especially notable in the process of creating the original, new-type operas.

The old-fashioned operas could not meet the requirements and ideological and aesthetic needs of our contemporaries, for they had come into being in the aristocratic society of Europe and served for a long time to satisfy the tastes of the wealthy ruling circles.

He made up his mind to destroy the conventional forms of the old operas in a bold way in order to create new, revolutionary operas easy for the people to understand.

Thus, he organized and led the creative work to build a new type of operas on the principle of making a fresh start from scratch. This was a revolution in operas.

This is how the new form of operas, the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary operas, were born for the first time in history, which cast the working masses, independent human beings, as the central characters and which organically combine stanzaed songs and *pangchang* that are national flavoured and to the liking of the people, graceful national dances and three-dimensional stage art.

The "Sea of Blood"-type operas are revolutionary and to the liking of the people through and through in content and national and popular in form and yet congenial to the modern aesthetic sense.

Many writers and artists of Korea speak proudly of the great trouble taken by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in

creating the new form of operas and of his scrupulous direction in the work. He gave guidance hundreds of times in the course of creating the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" alone. In the course of this guidance he did not overlook any detail of the thousands of kinds of elements for representation such as the selection of words for the libretto, distribution of parts among the actors, singing, instrumental music, direction of singing and dancing, stage setting, costume, use of technical equipment, and the ways of permanent preservation of the opera.

Speaking about the words of a piece of music, he said they must be so well composed as to be sung even several centuries later and encouraged the writers and musicians to create excellent songs of a world standard.

In order to select 47 pieces of music for the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood", the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il listened to more than 1,000 songs and gave concrete instructions as to how to improve them, thus leading the composers to perfect them.

In order to finish up the one scene where UI Nam is shot by the Japanese and falls, he gave directions on 21 occasions. Indeed, this is in itself a solemn epic.

The sagacity of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is deeper than the Mediterranean or the Pacific and his genius is higher than the Himalayas.

Because they were created under the guidance of a gifted thinker and genius of art produced by the 20th century, the revolutionary "Sea of Blood"-type operas of Korea today are perfect and faultless and the acme of art.

Thanks to the burning creative enthusiasm and seasoned leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the old forms and systems of literature and art stiffened like the

pyramids over long centuries have crumbled down and many perfect works of literature and art so far unheard-of and unknown to humanity have been produced.

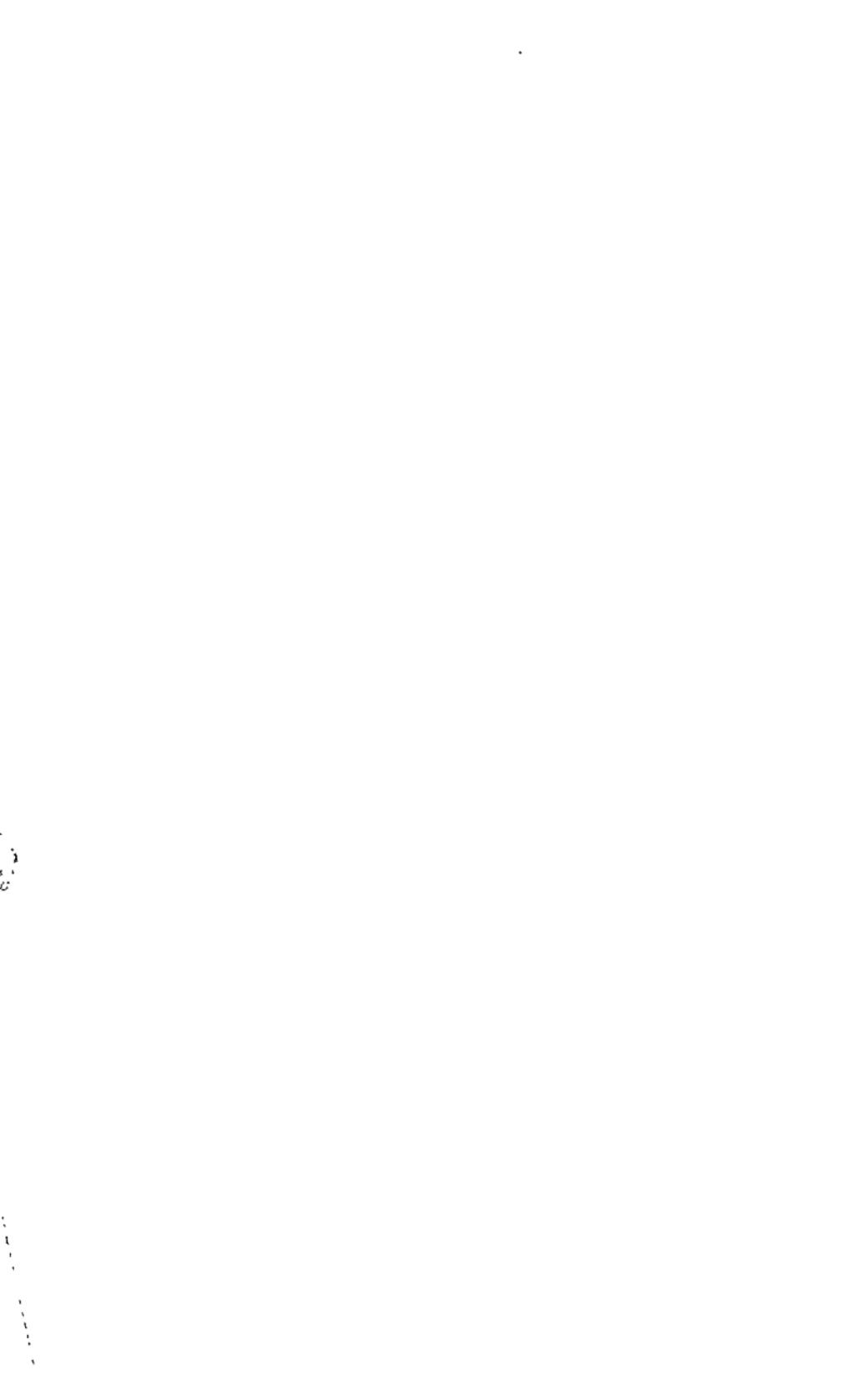
It is a great wonder that the four great revolutionary operas "Sea of Blood", "A Flower Girl", "Tell O Forest" and "A True Daughter of the Party" were produced within slightly more than a year in Korea. This is something impossible for other countries to do in scores of years and even in many centuries.

The production of excellent pieces of music which will be handed down generation after generation for centuries, the revolutionary change taking place in all spheres of music, dance, drama, film, fine arts and so on, and all other things are unthinkable apart from the name of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Under his brilliant guidance, mass literary and artistic activities are also developing rapidly in Korea today. In Korea, everywhere—factories, farm villages, fishermen's settlements, schools and other places, there are amateur art circles reminiscent of professional art troupes and life and work are interwoven with songs and dances.

Indeed, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a literary and artistic genius of the 20th century and a giant of literature and art who has made a great contribution to the treasure house of human culture.

Human history and the history of culture and art of the world will record him as the initiator of the socialist Renaissance of the 20th century to be remembered for ever and ever.



Chapter Four

THE SAGACIOUS LEADER LOVED AND TRUSTED BY THE PEOPLE

The annals of the Kimilsungist cause are a history of great unity and solidarity of the Korean people who have advanced, fought and emerged victorious, rallied firmly around the great leader with a single idea and purpose.

Kimilsungism which most dignifies and values man shines all over Korea, where the people live in its sunshine, singing of their leader. This is an epical tradition unique in the world, a great tradition which has been built up on the basis of the leader's confidence in and love for his people who entrust their destiny to him without reserve.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung was born into an ordinary and modest family and grew up, sharing joys and sorrows with his fellow countrymen.

His experience of home and social lives since childhood was at the same time the Korean people's experience of the torturous sufferings which he himself saw and felt to the marrow.

Therefore, he regarded it as his duty to liberate the popular masses from exploitation and oppression and bring them a happy, affluent life. Doing this meant to him a true love for the people.

All his life, he has been among the people, sharing with them weal and woe, life and death.

He has devoted all his energies and made every painstaking effort to provide a richest and happiest life to the Korean people who had lived in abject poverty, suffering from hunger.

When shaping the policies of the Party and state or taking state measures, he always gives the foremost place to the people's interests. He has striven to embody their happiness in each policy and measure.

The great leader did not mind taking the trouble of travelling anywhere, if it was for the good of the people; sometimes he toiled along muddy lanes in the rain and snow, sometimes he walked in the early morning when cold dew fell or at stormy midnight. He visited every nook and corner of the country to meet people almost every day throughout his life. He talked with them heart to heart, clearly showing them the road to follow.

Thanks to this great love, there has sprung up a genuine people's paradise on earth where everybody is free from worries about food, clothing and housing, education of their children, medical care and taxes.

That is why the Korean people speak highly of the respected Comrade Kim Il Sung as their benevolent father, and are eager to be loyal to him as a token of their gratitude to what he has done for them, telling of his benevolence and goodness down through generations.

These noble feelings which grew and lay embedded in the minds of the Korean people during the long years of life and struggle have become still stronger, coupled with their feelings of thanks to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for his intense attachment to them and the devoted service he has rendered for them in the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

FERVENT LOVE FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE

In capitalist society the word "government" sounds quite synonymous with "oppression". Under the socialist system, however, an inseparable relationship between the leader and the people is an important factor guaranteeing the stability and vitality of the state and social system of a country.

The greatness of a leader does not consist in how he reigns over the people and oppresses them by means of state power but in how he loves his people with a pure heart, serves them and wins their support and trust.

My recent visit reaffirmed my conviction of this.

Everywhere I went during my stay in Korea, I could hear many a legend-like anecdote about the great love for the working people shown both by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was born into a patriotic, revolutionary family whose generations have dedicated everything to the sacred cause of freedom and liberation of the people. Already in his boyhood, he acquired noble feelings and attachment for the country and the people. These feelings found fuller expression in the revolutionary struggle and became a part of his personality.

So all his thinking and activity are motivated by his warm love for the working people.

In his school days, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il had a warm affection for his friends, sparing nothing for them, and was deeply concerned for the people's well-being.

People often forget commonplace happenings in their lives as time goes on, but they always remember important events, strong impressions and shocking experiences.

An official of Korea who was a classmate of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il gave me a proud account of his own experience nearly 30 years ago.

One day in August 1954. The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il called on him and told him an interesting story. Then he invited him to his house.

Looking affectionately at his dubious friend, he reminded him of the fact that the latter had once said he would like to eat grape.

The schoolmate was at a loss.

The fact was that when the schoolmate had happened to fall ill in the previous spring, the dear leader had dropped in to inquire after his sick friend, asking him what he wanted to eat. He wanted fresh grape which was out of season and his mother had been helpless. The dear leader, too, could do nothing to help him and felt a great pity.

"I have always been very sorry for the grape", said the dear leader recalling that event. **"I have got it by chance only today, and it brought you to my mind. So I have come to invite you."**

The dear leader took him home and offered clusters of grapes, saying that he would be happy if his friend ate much. It is now nearly 30 years since the event.

But the official and his family still remember the warm love of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

This shows how he was sympathetic with people from his boyhood. It is one of his beautiful virtues.

Seeing that with a great love for the people the respected President Kim Il Sung was working very hard in the noble cause of their happiness, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il resolved to lighten the burden on the mind of the President by all means. Already in his university days, he regarded it as one of his solemn duties to acquaint himself closely with the livelihood of the people by making the rounds of Pyongyang and factories and villages.

Professors of Kim Il Sung University spoke impressively of the enormous time and efforts he devoted to the welfare of the people in his student days.

It happened when he participated in the Ryongsong road project.

One day, during a break, he dropped in at a nearby grocery together with his fellow students. He asked how much bean paste and soy sauce were supplied to every inhabitant, whether they ran short or not, and even sampled them in person.

To the salesgirl who was bewildered at this, he said in a resonant voice, "**Everyone eats them, and why should I not have a taste of them?**"

At the sidedish and confectionery counters, he asked about the processing of subsidiary foodstuffs and the people's demands for them, and instructed that non-staple food should be palatable and cheap. He bought crackers, tasted some and said they were fairly good. He stressed that the quality of crackers should be raised to that standard throughout the country.

This illustrates how he was dedicated to the good of the people, devoting even his short rest hours to the effort to

get more delicious and nutritious food supplied to all—children, students and inhabitants. That was why he went to the grocery and even tasted some of the food.

During the whole period of his university days, he was deeply concerned about the living conditions of his fellow students as well. He frequently inspected their hostels and dining halls and saw to it that they were free from slightest inconveniences.

If he found anyone ill, he would bring appetizing food to him from his home and nursed him as best he could.

When a student, who was a demobilized soldier, was making a new home, the dear leader himself carried the man's belongings to his house and left the place only when he saw the fire was kindled in the kitchen.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan of providing an affluent and happy life to the Korean people who had suffered utter destitution in the past, subjected to all sorts of exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and domestic landlords and capitalists, has been better implemented since the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was entrusted with Party and state affairs to help the great leader.

Considering the people's livelihood an important matter for which the Party is entirely responsible, the dear leader puts it above all else and works heart and soul to improve their living standards.

At the bottom of the present independent and creative lives of the Korean people lies the noble virtue of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who loves them infinitely and directs all his energies and efforts to their well-being.

Everything I saw amazed me and everything I heard excited me.

In 1975 when he visited a mine on the northern tip of Korea for guidance, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il first acquainted himself closely with the miners' living conditions.

Saying that the miners working in pits were precious pillars of the country, he took steps to establish a system under which the central authorities directly supply all foodstuffs—meat, fish, cooking oil, sweets, etc.

After that, basing himself on this guidance, he ensured that honoured factories were newly built for long-standing miners in all parts of the country, and that the state gave them more benefits.

I was also deeply impressed by the efforts of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to provide better housing conditions for the citizens of the capital.

When Ragwon and Changgwang Streets were under construction, he came to the work sites almost every day, early in the morning and late at night, and gave guidance, even skipping over his meals.

He himself took the lead in the building operation, making a detailed study of work, giving the orientation for construction, helping the workers to correct mistakes, looking into the matter of manpower and building materials or taking meticulous care of their life.

Under his warm care, new 15-, 20- and 30-storey apartment buildings sprang up in Pyongyang, where happy songs of working people are ringing out.

For better living conditions of the people, he works without a day's rest. He never gets tired of his endless journey for on-the-spot guidance, regardless of the rugged path he has to tread. He spares nothing to raise the living standard of the people and give them happiness.

Mines, enterprises and cooperative farms throughout the country have been provided with buses to the convenience of all workers and farmers on their way to and from work. This is the favour shown by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and none other.

It is also the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who was concerned about the livelihood of the four families residing on a sequestered lighthouse islet in the East Sea of this country, an islet which is too small to be marked on the map of Korea. He sent officials to bring information of their living conditions and saw to it that a boat was provided for them to have free access to the land. He even sent thick winter clothes, shoes and various musical instruments so that they might live cheerfully.

People often liken great kindness to the warmth of the sun or the height of mountains and depth of the sea.

Even the sun, however, leaves shades, and high mountains and deep seas have their limits.

But the loving care of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for the people reaches every nook and corner of the lives of the people in this country and knows no bounds in its warmth.

This love for the working people, warmer than the sun, stems from his noble human love born of great Kimilsungism that considers man most valuable in the world.

Here is a touching episode of great love for man.

In December 1974, a big Korean trading vessel, "Hyoksin", which departed the shores of the homeland, was sailing for Africa.

In Korea a "70-day battle" was going on for the

fulfilment of the yearly economic plan which was on its last lap.

At this time a radio message came from the vessel that two of its crew suddenly fell ill on the Indian Ocean and were dying. This was reported to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who was personally directing the grand socialist construction work. He told an official concerned in earnest that the seamen must be saved at all costs because the great leader loved sailors, and because they had gone out to sea entrusting their lives to the Party centre.

He put aside all the Party and state affairs in hand and personally directed the operation of saving the two seamen. The patients needed operation without delay. So he gave instructions that the vessel change her course and proceed to Madras. In the meantime, he instructed the Korean embassy in India to clear inward for the ship while getting everything ready for an operation on the sick men.

He then instructed a responsible official in the field of transport to post able radio operators and stay in the wireless room himself to direct the ship, without regard to some impediment this might cause to transport work.

At the same time, he gave special directions that able medical workers should give briefings by radio to prolong the patients' lives.

Still feeling anxiety, he took steps to get a plane ready to fly to the Indian Ocean in time of emergency.

From that moment, radio messages flew back and forth between Korea and the Indian Ocean with deep concern for the two unknown seamen who were hovering between life and death.

A few hours later the ship entered the Madras port and

the two patients underwent an operation in a good hospital. Thus, they got out of danger.

Soon the two sailors got well, and today they are working faithfully at their posts for the socialist homeland.

History knows no example of a whole party and state turning out like this to save the lives of common workers, neither celebrated leaders nor millionaires.

How can we credit the survival of the two sailors simply to modern medicine? Was it not a great love for man that worked the wonder?

Stories about the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il's love for man are widespread like legends everywhere in Korea.

It happened towards the end of 1974 when the "70-day battle" was going on. A worker who was participating in it at the Kim Chaek Iron Works in Chongjin, a northern industrial city of Korea, fell unconscious in an accident and was near death.

Informed of this at midnight, the dear leader took steps at once to treat him, dispatching medical workers to the spot.

He stayed up all night inquiring about the man's condition through the telephone; he kindly told the officials concerned again and again that they should save him by all means and enable him to come back as healthy as before to the blast furnace and personally sent valuable medicines for bringing him back to life.

The worker lay senseless for 15 days. People believed it was beyond the power of modern medicine to save him. But he revived and soon returned to his work. This was little short of a miracle.

Here is another touching story of love for man which took place at a fishing hamlet on the West Sea of Korea.

One day in February 1975, an accident occurred on the west coast. A girl was gathering clams without noticing the rising tide which came in swiftly. She could not get back to the shore, but drifted away to the sea on a floating ice.

Her friends who had been working with her and all villagers were at a loss what to do. They anxiously called after her, but they could find no way to bring back the ice on which the girl was stranded.

As the dark fell and the night advanced, the weather became colder and colder and the sea began to rise violently.

People thought the girl was lost. A detailed report was made to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in the depth of night. At this, he took emergency measures. He called out an air corps by radio and instructed it to send out planes. He told them to rescue the girl at all costs, adding that they should not report to him before they have saved her.

How moving his words are! They touch thousands of people to the hearts.

The world has never known a warmer love and a greater care.

This warm love set the hearts of the fliers ablaze with loyalty.

Planes were mobilized without delay and the operations to save the girl were started. But in the darkness of the night it was hardly possible to spot the girl on a small floating ice being tossed about in the open, rough sea.

The flying corps continued searching the sea night and day, for more than 20 hours, and at last succeeded in locating the girl.

Like this, the great, warm love of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il which gives people life, youthful vigour, joy

beings, enabling them to enjoy a true life. This is the truth of life elucidated by the great Kimilsungist view on life.

If a man forfeits his political life, he is as good as dead.

This is why the Korean revolutionaries value their political integrity more than anything else; this enables them to lead a most worthwhile life and will make them enjoy an eternal life even after their death.

They are not like natural flowers that bloom just for a season and then fade away. They are fighters devoted to the cause of Kimilsungism; they keep their beautiful flowers of revolution blooming all their life without fading or withering away.

Every Korean comrade we meet speaks of his worthwhile life and proudly refers to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the eternal guardian of his political life.

For a long time the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il personally looked after the ideological and political life of Li In Suk, a new star at the Korean Film Studio, educating her to bring her up to be a revolutionary soldier faithful to the fatherly leader and a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. He tempered her in practical work and kindly looked after her political and ideological growth, thereby leading her to become a Party member.

On the day when she had the honour of being admitted to the Party, he called on her at her workplace to congratulate her and inspired her to work harder.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il puts all his heart into bringing up people to be more loyal to the great leader. Whenever he discovers a new bud among them, he fosters and brings it into full bloom, however trifling it might be.

It is really moving to hear that he gave individual guidance scores of times to a young composer who did not

have much experience in musical creation. This clearly shows how deep his love for his revolutionary comrades is. He would often call the composer to his office to listen to his new music; sometimes he would visit his studio to spend whole nights creating new pieces of music with him, choosing new tunes for him. He even remembered the composer's old product which he himself had already forgotten, and helped him to perfect it to be one popular with the people.

Thanks to his wholehearted teaching and guidance for so many years, the composer became at last a People's Artiste and an honourable winner of "Kim Il Sung Prize".

In Korea, under his warm comradely care many people who were once poorly qualified politically have thus grown up to be Workers' Party members, People's Artistes, Labour Heroes, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, and competent cadres of the Party and the state.

From a loftiest revolutionary comradeship, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il values all workers more than anything else in this world and meticulously looks after their work and life.

He is always deeply concerned about how to provide better living and working conditions to all workers and spares nothing for this, so that they carry out the great leader's instructions thoroughly. He says that only by going through reports in one's office, one cannot get acquainted with the living and working conditions of people. So he makes it a rule to go out to various places to find facts at first hand and takes measures to solve problems.

He always pays deep attention to the work of the people under him. When he got an electronic computer, he

thought of the chief engineer of the Hwanghae Iron Works who was directing production, and sent it to him.

This computer was simple and handy. So the functionaries of the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) had sent it to him as a gift.

He always gives thought to people before himself. Thus, he sent a worker under him even the electronic computer presented to him for his use.

Here is an episode about his deep love shown to the family of an official. One spring the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was giving guidance to the TV station on the spot, when he learned that the cameraman Li Tae Hun had married some time before.

Later he sent for the cameraman and reproached him for having arranged his wedding without letting him know. Then he said to the cadres present, "**This comrade has no parents, so I had thought I would arrange his wedding. But some time ago when I went to the TV station, I learned that he had had a quiet wedding. I had given him my phone number to ring me up whenever he had any problem. But he held it quietly without giving me a call.**"

He asked the cameraman in detail how his wife and he were faring, and learned that they were not living together. His wife was still remaining in the local area because they could not manage to get a house as yet. He was lost in thought for a while before he said that since he failed to arrange his wedding, he would have to get him a house at least.

One day a month later, the dear leader dropped in at his office without previous notice, and took the bewildered cameraman out in a car. They crossed the Mansu Bridge and stopped in front of a newly-built apartment house on

the bank of the Potong River. The dear leader led the way up to Flat No. 3 on the first floor. He said, "Now, take this, it's your certificate of residence. I couldn't have let you live in an old house, you are a new family. That's why I am a bit delayed in finding a new flat for you. Go in and see if it suits your fancy." With this, the dear leader put the key of the flat in his hand and urged him to go in. The cameraman stood still where he was, feeling a lump in his throat. Only after seeing the man go inside, the dear leader left.

Gazing after the receding car, the cameraman stood shedding hot tears.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il also looks after the health of workers with parental care.

Saying that only when he sees people in good health, he feels at ease and that the sight of healthy people inspires him with strength, he gives instructions that at all institutions special attention should be paid to the workers' rest and health.

While he himself works without rest and sleep, he has got a decision adopted to ensure that people rest every Sunday and leave their work punctually every day without working after hour.

When he sees a man in poor health, he gets good medicine for him by addressing inquiries to various quarters. And when he receives report that a worker is in hospital, he makes it a point to call on him despite the pressure of work to console him and take various measures for his treatment.

Here is a story about his warm care for the family of an official working at a central institution.

The official was troubled with his sick wife. One day he was wanted on the phone. He did not expect it would be a

call from the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, who said he had just heard of the illness of his wife and reproached him for not telling him about it but worrying himself all alone.

Deeply moved, the official was standing silently with the receiver in his hand, when the dear leader's gentle voice rang again, "**Don't tax your mind with worries any more. We must help each other in time of need.**"

These words overflowing with warm love made his heart full. In the evening the official hurried home and told his wife all about this, hardly able to contain his joy.

However, his wife who was lying in her sickbed said in tears that they should not worry the dear leader with their family's trouble, for he has to look after all affairs of the Party and the state.

So the official remained silent for a few days, when the dear leader gave him a ring again.

After another few days, valuable medicine sent by the dear leader was delivered to the home of the official.

Indeed, the medicine was priceless, permeated with his great love for man which makes it possible to cure a fatal disease.

His lofty, warm revolutionary love is felt by all people in this country who are fighting for the revolution. He regards them as precious revolutionary comrades, values them and shows utmost care for them.

Under this warm loving care, all people in Korea are leading a fruitful life and keep the red flowers of revolution in bloom.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il also has the highest sense of revolutionary duty.

His sense of revolutionary duty exerts great influence

on his soldiers to consolidate genuine human relations and work faithfully for ever to accomplish the cause of Kimilsungism, closely united around the great leader.

He regards it as his duty to look after his revolutionary soldiers to the end. When one of his revolutionary comrades dies, he is grieved more than anybody else. He highly appreciates the exploits of the deceased and takes measures to give them wide publicity.

This is why all the people of Korea say fervently that there has never been such a high sense of duty as that of the dear leader although it is a long time since the appearance of the words "sense of duty" in this world.

When he heard of the death of an ordinary worker engaged in socialist construction, he deeply moaned it and said the man departed too early, at a still young age when he could have worked more for the revolution. Then he gave instructions to hold a fine funeral for the deceased and to issue "Certificate of Socialist Patriotic Martyr's Family" to the bereaved family. He also took steps to send all his six sons and daughters to revolutionary schools.

At the death of Labour Hero Rim Gun Sang, former Chairman of the Okdo Cooperative Farm, Ryonggang County, South Pyongan Province, who had been faithful to the great leader, the dear leader referred over and over again to the services he had rendered and saw to it that he was given wide publicity in the newspapers and over the radio.

On every New Year's Day he thinks of the bereaved families of his departed revolutionary comrades and sends gifts to them. Often, he sends for the children who are back home from school for vacation so that they may spend the holiday together with him at his residence.

Innumerable are stories of his warm love for his revolutionary soldiers and their families.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a great teacher who looks after all his revolutionary soldiers with warmest love that cannot be bought by money and leads them forward by the hand towards the accomplishment of the cause of Kimilsungism.

INFINITELY MODEST AND SIMPLE POPULAR CHARACTER

Westerners' general idea of socialism is that people have no "freedom" owing to "rigid dictatorship" and "class struggle", "rigorous discipline" and "restriction on individual life".

As a matter of course, this is an outcome of the evil reactionary propaganda conducted by the bourgeoisie and their hired propagandists.

History shows that socialism is the only social system that is truly popular and guarantees the broad masses genuine rights and freedom. However, socialist countries are not all alike. This is because countries differ from each other in the guiding idea and ideal and the mode of government that emanates from them. This is also because the nature of the social system and the mode of government of any country depend largely on the qualities of its leaders.

I have been to many countries, but nowhere have I seen a society like Korea's where democracy is developed, the

cadres of the state and the people are united like kith and kin, and the personality of the broad working masses is highly respected.

This is due to the philosophical idea of Kimilsungism as to man regarded as the most valuable being in the world, the noble popular quality of the respected President Kim Il Sung, and to the excellent mode of government resulting therefrom.

This state system and mode of government peculiar to Korea are being consolidated further thanks to the infinitely modest and noble popular qualities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The material which shows these qualities of the dear leader and the anecdotes widespread among the people deeply move everyone.

The modest and simple popular character of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was formed in his early days and has been developed ever since.

In the old society people were accustomed to seeing children who were born to rich and influential families grow in clover in palatial mansions receiving special education. Even nowadays this is a common usage in most countries.

Therefore, people take this for granted and think that children of state leaders must have something out of the common.

However, such an outdated idea does not apply to the growth of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Since childhood his life and behaviour have never been out of the common. He has always been plainly dressed and polite. He always mixed closely with other students

Many who were schoolmates of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il reminisce with deep emotion.

The dear leader was enrolled in Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 in February 1954. He went to school in simple attire and in black canvas shoes, with a bundle of books under his arm on the first day.

Entering the classroom, he greeted other boys and introduced himself with a smile, "Kim Jong Il is my name. Let's be friends and classmates".

The boys wondered who he might be. It was not until the school was over that they learned he was the son of the great leader. They were greatly surprised to see him so plainly dressed.

In his university days, too, he was never attired or shod conspicuously. In summer he used to wear an ordinary school uniform and vinyl shoes. Yet, he was always neat in appearance. He disliked showy dresses worn by some of the students, and he kindly admonished them for this.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il lived frugally, and also made no exception of himself in all aspects of school life—study, organizational life, labour and public activities.

In the spring of 1961 when the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was in sight, the entire Korean people were exerting themselves to step up socialist construction at the "Pyongyang speed" and the "Vinalon speed".

Upholding the militant call of the Party, the students of Kim Il Sung University, too, came out to take part in the work of expanding the road leading to Ryongsong, an important project in the construction of Pyongyang.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il personally participated in this undertaking with other students. He would always

grasp the nettle, and guided all the students to make collective innovations by fully displaying the fine traits of helping and leading each other forward.

Work progressed cheerfully day and night at the place where he was working. He always undertook difficult tasks. Sometimes he in undershirt would carry earth in a straw basket on a pole with another student all day long. At other times he would dig up earth with a pickaxe, sweating profusely.

In the difficult postwar days the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was seen at every construction site where students worked—the site of rebuilding demolished schools, the housing construction site at the foot of Moran Hill, the site of sewerage works in East Pyongyang, the road-building site in Taesongsan Pleasure Park, and the site of bank protection works on the Taedong River, and so on. He was always giving the lead to other students in work.

He never absented himself from the collective life—the organizational life at the school, camping, mountaineering, march and so forth, subjecting himself to discipline like all other students.

Once the students were camping out. They tried to dissuade him from the cook's duty. But he said there could not be two disciplines for the students and put on an overall and went into the kitchen, where he did all kinds of work—cleaning vegetables, trying the flavour of the soup, and all that.

Noble character which commands the respect of everyone, does not come of itself. Its building is conditioned by the environment in which the child grows seeing and feeling and is influenced by great examples. It is

consolidated through the education he receives in the course of growth and through practical activities.

So, people are right when they say that a great man usually comes from a great family, great parents.

Along with all other fine characteristic features he possesses, the modest, simple and noble popular qualities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il were formed while he was brought up in the greatest family ever known in history under the influence of the noble personalities of the beloved President Kim Il Sung and the respected mother Kim Jong Suk, and these qualities were confirmed by the practice of the revolutionary struggle.

While he is directing all Party and state affairs, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il always exhibits a high degree of popular traits of modesty and simplicity.

He is a genuine leader of the people. He feels most happy and joyful when he is among the people and always goes to the people to hear their opinions and discuss state affairs with them.

Whenever a new problem arises, he calls on the officials concerned, workers and peasants to have a frank talk with them, and he pays a deep attention to whatever insignificant suggestion they make and takes measures to settle everything for them.

At times he goes to see the workers at factories and teaches them how to automate production processes and improve the quality of products. At other times he comes to farms without previous notice and discusses matters knee to knee with farmers, telling them how to increase food production and teaching them to raise crops by the Juche method of farming. Wherever he goes, whether a factory or

a farm village, he addresses the officials, workers and peasants with an open mind, inquiring about their health and even their trivial personal affairs, sharing their joys and worries like a family and solving knotty problems for them.

This is why everyone in Korea says that in the presence of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il he feels himself near and dear to him and is lured into telling him everything without reservation.

One August day in 1973, he arrived at Kowon Station. Informed of his arrival, officials of South Hamgyong Province rushed to the station to meet him. The dear leader pressed the hand of each of them, saying that they should not have come thus far, for they must be busy.

Then he said that he was sorry he could not have come and helped them a bit earlier although he had wanted to. Seeing the people who came to welcome him, he told them that like them, he was also a revolutionary soldier of the great leader and so there was no need for them to give him a welcome, and he resolutely declined it.

Being infinitely simple and unassuming, he said that because he came to help in the work of the province he should live together with them and, throughout his stay for on-the-spot guidance, he shared board and room with the provincial officials and used the same car with them.

Episodes about the modest, popular qualities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il are numberless.

Whenever he gives on-the-spot guidance to factories and farm villages, he calls at the homes of working people before anything else to find out in detail whether their children are studying well, how much rice they have and

what kinds of meals they take. And at the workers' dormitories he personally tries the flavour of the soup and side dishes served there and meticulously looks after everything lest they should have any inconvenience.

Even when he is busy giving on-the-spot guidance to the local areas, he stops the car at the sight of a few sheaves of rice lying on the road and takes them to a nearby rice stack before he resumes his way.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il not only sets a living model of popular quality himself, but also kindly leads the cadres to serve the people faithfully.

He always tells the cadres to become true servants of the people by studying the great leader's work method. He carefully looks after them lest they should assume an air of importance, take to empty forms and ostentations, claim privileges and stand aloof from the people.

It is not infrequent that in countries where power is in the hands of the people, cadres become bureaucratic and have privileges.

However, Korea is free from such things. In this country all officials serve the people faithfully, learning from the noble popular traits of the respected President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a leader of the people with a great personality; he is simple and modest beyond measure and always associates open-mindedly with the people.

Because of these great features, he stands in a kith-and-kin relationship to the people and the people entrust him entirely with their destiny, take most kindly to him and hold him in high esteem.

“OUR DEAR LEADER”

All Koreans, men and women, young and old, call Comrade Kim Jong Il “our dear leader”.

What a familiar and proud expression!

This verbal expression which one can hear from everyone in all parts of Korea has not come from any decision or proclamation, still less from the fact that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is the son of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

“Our dear leader”—this familiar and proud term of respect which appeals to every heart is indicative of the people’s great admiration for the tireless efforts and immortal revolutionary achievements made by Comrade Kim Jong Il for the Party and the revolution and for the country and the people and of their profound love for and unreserved trust in him.

In the history of many nations there have been famous heroes and leaders who won the people’s support.

Few of them, however, have been prominent like the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has ardent loyalty to the leader of revolution, superb revolutionary theory, gifted art of leadership and boundless love for the people and has performed distinguished services to the Party and the revolution in so short a time.

Sacred marks of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il’s devoted service to the country and the people are imprinted on the soil of Korea—from Mt. Paekdu, the holy mountain of

revolution on the northern tip, to the villages near the demarcation line in the south, from Mt. Wangjae on the Tuman River to the Hwanghae Iron Works where the signal fire of overall automation flared up and to a maize field in Kangwon Province, from the modern Changgwang Street and the brightly-lit Maternity Hospital to the home of an ordinary worker in the northern industrial district, from a small port on the west coast to an ocean-going trade ship.

For this very reason, he has long been trusted unreservedly and held in boundless respect by the entire membership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people and has built up unchallengeable authority and prestige.

Here is a vibrant song sung by the Korean people:

*Born of the spirit of Mt. Paekdu sacred,
You, the sunlight and the guide, have risen in
Korea.*

*Raising aloft the red banner of revolution,
You add lustre to our land of Juche.
Oh, our dear leader,
Glory to you, Comrade Kim Jong III!*

*The great leader's noble idea blossoms out
Over this land through your grateful favour.
You are among us people at all times,
Giving us lasting happiness.
Oh, our dear leader,
Glory to you, Comrade Kim Jong III!*

*Holding high the banner of Kimilsungism,
You lead us to glory as the standard-bearer of
revolution.*

*Illumining the course of our epoch with your
superb intelligence,
You lead us towards the dawn of communism.
Oh, our dear leader,
Glory to you, Comrade Kim Jong Il!*

Today, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is inseparable from the Korean revolution and the Korean people, forming an organic whole with them.

The familiar and proud expression "our dear leader" has found its place in the hearts of the Korean people who became highly aware of the greatness and sagacity of the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il through the years of their life experience. It implies their unanimous expectations and conviction that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il alone is capable of carrying forward to completion the glorious cause of Kimilsungism, which was pioneered and is led by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

There is no doubt that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il will meet the expectations and desire of the people with credit.

Chapter Five

THE GREAT CAUSE OF KIMILSUNGISM WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE



The greatness of Kimilsungism is firmly guaranteed by its glorious past and its immensely bright future.

The long history of labour movement shows that the people can march forward with full confidence and fortitude towards the consummation of their revolutionary cause only when the revolution steadily advances with a bright prospect for mankind.

The glorious cause of Kimilsungism is now at a new historical stage of its development.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who initiated the cause of Juche and has led it along the road of victory, is still in good health, bringing about continuous upswing in the revolution through his illustrious and seasoned leadership. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, endowed with brilliant acumen and full of intrepidity and ardour, is at the head of the revolution, carrying stoutly forward the Juche cause. This bespeaks that Kimilsungism has an unprecedentedly radiant future.

Along with the great sun, the great lodestar is shining over the homeland of Kimilsungism.

History does not know as yet such a proud people as the Koreans who are making revolution both under the guidance of the great leader who pioneered its path and under the guidance of his outstanding successor who is materializing the leader's thoughts and leadership and carrying them forward to completion brilliantly.

This is a miraculous event and the greatest fortune in human history.

Everywhere I went in Korea, I could feel the firm determination of the people to carry out the great cause of Kimilsungism through generations as well as their soaring revolutionary spirit and militancy.

THE WHOLE LAND IN AN ECSTASY OF JOY

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which will go down as a highlighted event in the annals of the cause of Kimilsungism took place with a large attendance, awakening the unanimous expectations and attention of the entire Korean people and enjoying the best wishes from the progressive people the world over. During the Party congress the whole land of Korea vibrated with one and the same pulse, enveloped in a rapture of delight.

The throb of the event is still felt throughout the land, stirring people to fresh feats and victory.

The revolutionary people of the world, too, showed deep interest in the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and hailed it warmly. The congress was attended by 177 party and government delegations and friendship missions from 118 countries on the five continents of the globe.

This means that the congress was a world event having a great international impact and that the revolutionary solidarity among the progressive people aspiring to independence has been built up, with Korea as its axis.

A party congress is periodical in any countries, and the same is true of Korea.

What, then, threw the Korean people into such an ecstasy of joy and attracted such a great attention of the world revolutionary people?

That was because the congress summed up such a great victory as the successful solution of the question on the inheritance of the revolutionary cause in Korea, a question which determines the destiny of the great cause of Kimilsungism, and because it opened up an immensely bright vista for this cause.

As was widely reported, representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Party and all the people, the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the First Meeting of its Sixth Central Committee which was held during the congress again acclaimed the respected President Kim Il Sung, the initiator and leader of the glorious cause of Kimilsungism, as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was an expression of unqualified support of the entire Korean people for the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has devoted his all to the victory of the revolutionary cause over a long period of half a century and made immortal revolutionary achievements for history and mankind. It was also a manifestation of their unreserved confidence in and boundless adoration for him as well as their iron will to follow him for ever.

His reelection to the post of General Secretary of the Party Central Committee enabled the Korean revolution to continue with its powerful advance along the road of victory hewed out by him and under his leadership.

According to the unanimous expectations and ardent desire of the entire Korean people, the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who is infinitely faithful to the cause of Kimilsungism and gifted with ingenuity and all other brilliant qualities to carry forward this cause to consummation, at the position of Member of the Presidium of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretary in charge of all Party work, and Member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee.

Precisely for this reason, the Party congress holds a most eminent place in the annals of the cause of Kimilsungism and marks an event of great significance in the world political affairs.

It is a long-cherished desire of the entire Korean people to accomplish the cause of Kimilsungism under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

This desire dwelt on the minds of the people of this country and has become their unshaken faith in the course of weathering the revolutionary tempest together with him. That is why all the cadres and people—from the veterans of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and other experienced officials to the younger generation—are overjoyed and greatly excited at his election.

The fact that the Party congress placed the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il at the head of the revolution was an event of paramount importance for the prospect of the cause of Kimilsungism and the future of the Korean nation and was a great national jubilee.

It is also a high glee and a common auspicious event on the part of the world revolutionary people who stand for independence and follow the road of independence.

Korea is the cradleland of Kimilsungism, the current of thought in our time. The Workers' Party of Korea is a most authoritative and influential vanguard of the international working class, recognized by the world.

At present, the progressive people of the world expect a great deal from the Workers' Party of Korea for the development of the non-aligned movement and the world revolution as a whole. Their expectations are growing as the world situation becomes complex.

Under these circumstances the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il possessed of unusual intelligence and distinguished ability of leadership is standing at the head of the revolution. This cannot but be a really admirable event which promises a bright future for the cause of human emancipation.

A NEW RADIANT MILESTONE

The history of the Korean people's struggle for the glorious cause of Kimilsungism witnessed many memorable events which served as milestones of revolution.

Every Korean, however, appraises the Sixth Party Congress as the happiest-ever national event, a most significant event that brought about a great historic turn in the political life of the country. That is because this Party congress which can be regarded as an announcement on the advent of the 1980's, stood out as a radiant landmark promising a definite turning point in the historic march towards the accomplishment of the cause of Kimilsungism.

In his Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung summed up the great success achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction through the application of the Juche idea and advanced a militant programme for bringing earlier the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and brilliantly realizing the cause of Kimilsungism.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is another great event that brilliantly adorned the glorious history of our Party. It will be remembered for ever in our Party's history as a victorious congress that demonstrated the all-round triumph of the Juche idea and the Party's invincibility, as a glorious congress that provided a sure guarantee for the victorious advancement of our revolution and the consummation of the cause of Juche."

The cause of Kimilsungism has advanced a long way through the unprecedently arduous revolutionary struggle and now reached the high eminence which commands a bright perspective view of its complete triumph.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is, first of all, a shining milestone which indicates the road of complete victory for the great cause of Kimilsungism.

In his historic report, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung declared the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the general task of the Korean revolution and clearly showed the way to carry it out.

As President Kim Il Sung clarified, patterning the whole society after the Juche idea means building a communist society by maintaining this idea as a steadfast guideline and applying it thoroughly in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by training all members of society into communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

Kimilsungism regards all revolutionary struggles essentially as those for the independence of the working masses and teaches that a communist society is precisely a society where their independence is fully realized.

This is a completely new original idea in the development of human thoughts and the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

By defining the communist society as such for the first time in history, Kimilsungism has shown a full look of the communist society which had so far been handled as something imaginary.

The communist society is an ideal society mankind has dreamed of for ages, the highest peak of their hope.

Humanity has devoted tremendous time, talent and energy for the building of communist society, indeed.

How many thinkers, leaders and unknown revolutionaries have dedicated their lives to this sacred cause!

No one, however, had clearly shown a picture of this society or indicated the route to it as well as the principles and ways of building it.

So it seemed to people a vague, unpredictable question of a very distant future like seeing a dim light flickering in a thick fog.

Now that the urgent question of mankind, for the solution of which the answer remained very vague, has been put on the order of the day and the way of its settlement shown clearly, can there be a more amazing event than this?

The historical experience of humanity gained in the long-drawn struggle for the building of an ideal society patently proves that communism can be built with success only when they regard immortal Kimilsungism as their steadfast guideline and thoroughly translate it into reality, for it provides them with a man-centered world outlook which places man in the centre of all thinking and puts everything in his service and with a revolutionary doctrine which illuminates the straight way to realize a complete independence of the working masses.

Modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is a noble and worthwhile undertaking aimed to further the revolution and construction and realize the complete independence of the working masses under the banner of Kimilsungism.

Imbuing the whole society with one ideology is a great event the like of which has neither existed in the history of over one century of the working-class movement nor been seen and heard anywhere else. No one but a great leader capable of transforming the world and leading the times can dare imagine such a thing.

Such a historic cause has been taken up by the Korean revolution as its general task and the fundamental principles and methods which should be maintained in the struggle to fulfil it expounded scientifically. Thus a sure guarantee has been afforded for the complete victory of great Kimilsungism.

This will be recorded as a great landmark also in the history of the international communist movement. It will give a guideline to the progressive people of the world in their struggle for independence and inspire them with greater vigour.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's historic report to the Party congress also serves as the waymark for a new all-out march, which illuminates the path immediately ahead in the cause of Kimilsungism and encourages all the Korean people to move ahead more vigorously towards the complete victory of socialism with a great hope and ambition and full of confidence.

Winning the complete victory of socialism is the task of struggle for the immediate period ahead in modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea.

A completely triumphant socialist society is a community where there is no class distinction and the corrosive action of the outdated ideas of all hues is no longer existent and where all the working people, free from tough and toilsome work, are better off than the erstwhile middle class.

When the complete victory of socialism is achieved, the following question will come to the fore and be solved—the question of preparing all members of society to be genuinely communist revolutionaries after the whole society has been working-classified, and of finally eradicating the differences in physical and mental work, introducing distribution according to needs and realizing complete social equality, on the basis of the successes gained in socialist economic construction.

This means that the complete victory of socialism is the

most important height that must be taken in modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Complete victory of socialism in Korea is not a matter of the distant future, but a task of struggle that must be carried out in the near future.

This is a militant programme which shows the people their hopeful future and brilliant perspective; it is a banner which inspires them with confidence in victory and with immense prowess and fighting spirit.

The report also puts forward the struggle programme for the revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society.

As the respected President Kim Il Sung explained, this is an undertaking for human remoulding which is aimed at making all members of society independent and creative social beings with revolutionary ideological consciousness and a high level of cultural standard; it is a work of social transformation to reshape all social relations on the pattern of the working class.

Only through the revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society can the working masses, the masters of revolution and construction, be trained into fully-developed men of a communist type, and their complete social equality realized.

The programme for the revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society shows an absolutely correct new way to capture the ideological fortress of communism before all else.

The preceding revolutionary theories of the working class laid emphasis, in general, on the need to develop men in an all-round way in order to build communism. But they gave no answer to the question of specific features and

qualities of men of a communist type, nor did they solve the question concerning the tasks to be performed in training such people.

The great leader's policy on the revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society has provided the perfect programme of transforming people into communist men for the first time in history, the key to the successful solution of the most difficult question in building socialism and communism—the task for human transformation.

This programme also shows the straightest way to abolish all class distinctions through transforming all social relations and build a classless society.

Establishing an undivided sway of public property by the transformation of the production relations and erasing the discrepancies between the working class and the peasantry are major tasks for the complete victory of socialism and for the building of communism.

But no one had ever clarified the principles and methods to be applied and stages to be set in solving these tasks for the building of socialism and communism.

These important issues which gave many serious lessons to the history of contemporary labour movement have also derived a perfect answer for the first time in history from the programme of revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society.

The policy of revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization constitutes a priceless wealth of everlasting significance in consummating the revolutionary theory of communism, enriching the treasury of Kimilsungism and in accelerating the building of socialism and communism because it offers the way to

most important height that must be taken in modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Complete victory of socialism in Korea is not a matter of the distant future, but a task of struggle that must be carried out in the near future.

This is a militant programme which shows the people their hopeful future and brilliant perspective; it is a banner which inspires them with confidence in victory and with immense prowess and fighting spirit.

The report also puts forward the struggle programme for the revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society.

As the respected President Kim Il Sung explained, this is an undertaking for human remoulding which is aimed at making all members of society independent and creative social beings with revolutionary ideological consciousness and a high level of cultural standard; it is a work of social transformation to reshape all social relations on the pattern of the working class.

Only through the revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society can the working masses, the masters of revolution and construction, be trained into fully-developed men of a communist type, and their complete social equality realized.

The programme for the revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society shows an absolutely correct new way to capture the ideological fortress of communism before all else.

The preceding revolutionary theories of the working class laid emphasis, in general, on the need to develop men in an all-round way in order to build communism. But they gave no answer to the question of specific features and

qualities of men of a communist type, nor did they solve the question concerning the tasks to be performed in training such people.

The great leader's policy on the revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society has provided the perfect programme of transforming people into communist men for the first time in history, the key to the successful solution of the most difficult question in building socialism and communism—the task for human transformation.

This programme also shows the straightest way to abolish all class distinctions through transforming all social relations and build a classless society.

Establishing an undivided sway of public property by the transformation of the production relations and erasing the discrepancies between the working class and the peasantry are major tasks for the complete victory of socialism and for the building of communism.

But no one had ever clarified the principles and methods to be applied and stages to be set in solving these tasks for the building of socialism and communism.

These important issues which gave many serious lessons to the history of contemporary labour movement have also derived a perfect answer for the first time in history from the programme of revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society.

The policy of revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization constitutes a priceless wealth of everlasting significance in consummating the revolutionary theory of communism, enriching the treasure house of Kimilsungism and in accelerating the building of socialism and communism because it offers the perfect

programme of remoulding people into communist men as well as the programme of social transformation.

In particular, the fact that the way has been clearly shown to realize a classless society through the revolutionization and working-classification of the peasantry and the development of cooperative ownership into public ownership moves the world to great excitement and inspires them with a fresh hope and firm confidence in the complete victory of socialism.

All social relations are based on the ownership of the means of production.

If we are to obliterate all class distinctions and build a classless society, we must develop cooperative property into public property and establish the undivided sway of the public ownership of the means of production.

Turning cooperative property into public property is an event of as great significance as the agricultural cooperative movement. It is a very difficult and complex socio-economic change.

The agricultural cooperative movement was a movement to abolish the roots of exploitation once and for all and establish the socialist system in the countryside, whereas the conversion of cooperative property into public property is an undertaking to transform the socialist into the communist production relations in the rural areas. Agricultural cooperativization was a movement to remould the peasantry into socialist working people, whereas the conversion of cooperative into public property is a great cause to wipe out the very class distinctions once for all by reforming the farmers into the working class.

In many countries the need to eliminate the discrepancies between town and country, between the work-

ing class and the peasantry, was emphasized in general. But no suggestion was made as to when and how to do so.

Thus, the question of switching cooperative property over to public property, in fact, remained a blank in the theory of building socialism and communism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung solved this difficult question brilliantly for the first time in history.

It was not until he gave an all-round answer to the whole range of the question from the historical necessity of turning cooperative into public property to the ways of solving the problem of ownership that a scientific guideline was laid down for the abolition of distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and that a wide avenue was opened up for the successful solution of the question of ownership without any deviations to advance to a classless society.

The fact that the question of building a classless society, a mere dream and ideal of mankind the realization of which was regarded for centuries as a matter of the distant future, has now become the order of the day for the Korean revolution marvels the whole world.

The programme of revolutionization, working-classification and intellectualization of the whole society stirs the world because it has clearly shown the scientific way to eliminate the differences between mental and physical labour and to realize the complete social equality of people, which existed only in the imagination of humanity.

For the first time in history, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung clarified the ultimate goal of the cultural revolution which is to raise the technical and cultural standards of all members of society to the level of

the university graduate by introducing compulsory higher education, and the ways to attain the goal.

This is a great idea which no leader or educationist in history ever imagined.

When this great objective is attained, the distinctions between the learned and the unlearned will disappear, the intelligentsia will cease to exist as a special social stratum and, as a result, the discrepancies between physical labour and mental work will vanish and social equality, an ardent desire of mankind, will be realized.

The report also advanced the programme of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and thus showed the scientific way to capture the material fortress of socialism and communism.

The programme constitutes a strategic line that should be consistently followed in socialist and communist economic construction, for this line defines the nature and objective of building the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and shows the way to build them.

This is an absolutely correct line of economic construction in that it provides the possibility of building the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism by stepping up economic construction through active mobilization and effective use of the internal forces of one's own people and the material conditions of one's own country and by quickly developing the productive forces through ceaseless technical reconstruction and overall introduction of the achievements of science.

Because the line of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy sheds full light on the way of laying the material and technical foundations

of socialism and communism, the correct way has been opened up to build these foundations faster and better with less investments by relying on one's own force and national resources in all events.

Basing himself on the programme of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, the great leader President Kim Il Sung defined it as the basic task of socialist economic construction in the 1980's to build solid material and technological foundations commensurate with the completely victorious socialist society and radically improve the material and cultural standards of the people and, to this end, he set the ten long-term goals.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We must increase production at a high rate in all fields of the national economy, so that in the near future we shall be turning out annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tidal-land within the next ten years. These are the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction we have to attain in the 1980's."

These are, indeed, magnificent targets which marvel the whole world. When these targets are hit, a great change will take place in the economy of Korea. Then, at the end of the 1980's the total annual industrial output value will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure or 1,000 times as great as that in 1946 which means that it will only take

eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial output.

This graphically shows that Korea will outstrip the levels of economically developed countries in the per-capita output of major industrial products.

At the end of the 1980's Korea's per-capita output of steel will be 797 kilograms, which is greater than those of the United States, West Germany and France and more than twice as large as that of England with its long history of steel industry.

Korea's coal output per head of the population will be 6,442 kilograms, whereas the current figure of the United States is 2,912, West Germany 3,385, and Japan 166.

The per-capita cement output is 331 kilograms in the United States, 547 kilograms in West Germany and 739 kilograms in Japan. But in Korea it will reach 1,079 kilograms.

The per-capita output of chemical fertilizers is 263 kilograms in West Germany, 94 kilograms in Japan, and the figure will be 372 in Korea.

While the per-head fish catch in the United States is 14 kilograms, in West Germany 7 kilograms, and in Japan 94 kilograms, it will be 266 kilograms in Korea.

Of course, this is a comparison between the figures to be reached by Korea at the end of the 1980's and those of other countries at the end of 1978. But even if the current economic growth rate of three to four per cent is maintained in the capitalist countries, the result will be much the same.

These unquestionable figures clearly show that the ten

long-term targets represent a magnificent plan to turn Korea into an ever-prosperous economic power of the world.

When the ten long-term targets of socialist economic construction are reached, Korea's economic strength will attain the world level, the material and cultural standards of its people will rise very high, and the struggle for complete victory of socialism will make decisive advance.

This will inspire all the progressive people of the world striving for independence, to say nothing of the Korean people, with firm faith in the great cause of Kimilsungism and conviction of its victory, serving as a banner encouraging them greatly to the building of a new society.

The historic report of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung is a new landmark and a solemn programme for national salvation which has opened up a new phase in the struggle for hastening the independent reunification of the country, the greatest aspiration of the Korean people.

In his report President Kim Il Sung made a new proposal for reunification. He suggested the establishment of a confederal state through the union of the north and the south and elucidated the principles and methods of forming the confederal state, the nature of this state and its ten-point policy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under

involvement in any political and military alliance or bloc and its independent, democratic and patriotic policy, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most fair and reasonable form of state which fully accords with both the aspiration of the Korean nation and the desire of the world's people and accordingly can be acceptable to all, transcending the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view.

The original reunification programme enunciated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is an embodiment of immortal Kimilsungism; it reflects in full the invariable stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which regards independence as the life and soul of the nation and subordinates everything to defending national independence.

The spirit of independence is fundamental to the solution of Korea's reunification question.

The materialization of complete national independence is an irresistible desire on the part of the Korean nation which had had its independence infringed upon by great powers through ages, had been held in bondage to colonial slavery by foreign aggressors for nearly half a century and has had its national sovereignty trampled upon, with one half of its territory occupied by the imperialists for 35 years.

This aspiration of the Korean nation can be completely realized only when the country's reunification is achieved and the cause of national liberation accomplished.

The proposal for establishing a confederal state is a great reunification programme which is aimed at reunifying Korea and ensuring its independent development and at finding a full solution to the national problem.

The reunification programme on the formation of a confederal state advanced by President Kim Il Sung is also a realistic save-the-nation programme which most correctly mirrors the specific conditions of Korea.

In the north and south of Korea today there actually exist different ideas and systems and the gap is further widening due to the prolonged national division.

In order to bring about national union and reunify the country, therefore, there is no alternative but to bring the north and the south together into a single confederal state on the basis of recognizing and tolerating the different ideas and systems in the two parts.

The difference between the ideas and systems existing in the north and the south cannot and should not be an obstacle in the way of uniting the north and south into a single confederal state and achieving the reunification of Korea.

History and reality show that it is quite possible for people with different ideas to live in one country and for different social systems to coexist in a unified state.

The new national reunification proposal is fully justified also in the light of the international situation Korea is faced with.

In the international arena today the interests of nations are entangled with one another and great powers' scramble for spheres of influence is growing acute daily.

Specifically, having adopted "two Koreas" policy as its basic strategy towards Korea, the United States is trying to keep Korea perpetually divided.

If, at this juncture, Korea remains in a state of partition without being reunified, the Korean nation may have its

destiny controlled by great powers according to their interests and be forced to live again as a homeless race.

Division is the road to slavery and national ruin. Reunification is the only road leading to independence and prosperity.

The new national reunification programme advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is indeed a patriotic programme thoroughly espousing the independence of the nation, a bright beacon illuminating the path ahead of a unified Korea and a landmark for national prosperity and progress.

When this programme is carried into effect, the Korean nation's history of long-continued distress will come to an end, the severed national ties will be rejoined and the barrier of division removed once and for all.

When the confederal state is set up, Korea will embark upon the road of uniform development as a single state and her people will establish national sovereignty throughout the country and open a new era of national prosperity and grandeur.

Based on a scientific analysis and appraisal of the current complex and tense international situation, the historic report of the great leader President Kim Il Sung indicated a strategic and tactical policy on strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and cementing the unity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and thus marked a new milestone in developing all the historic movements of our time for independence.

The policy of expanding and developing the non-aligned movement set forth in the report, in particular, is a

KIMILSUNGISM WILL BE VICTORIOUS FOR EVER

When we say that the prospects of Kimilsungism are bright and wide beyond measure, we never allude to its prospects for the 1980's alone. It is based on the conviction that Kimilsungism will forge ahead constantly and victoriously until communism is realized completely in Korea.

The immeasurably bright and wide prospects of the cause of Kimilsungism are due more than anything else to its own greatness.

As Lenin predicted, all humanity will eventually come to communism, but the roads leading to it will differ from one another. The lines and policies followed by various countries of the world at present, for example, are multifarious.

But history gives positive proof that only the great Kimilsungism illuminates the shortest cut to the building of the ideal society of mankind.

Kimilsungism is the highest perfection of revolutionary theory on communism ever known in the history of human thoughts. Above all, it reveals fully the essential requirements of communist society and the necessity of its completion. For the first time in history it clarifies that communism is a society where the independence of man is fully realized, that it is not only a society with material abundance attained through the great development of the productive forces but also a society marked by the high

ideological and cultural levels of all its members who are freed from all fetters of outdated ideas; and it points out that the two fortresses of communism —ideological and material—should be captured.

Further, Kimilsungism gives a scientific elucidation on all social relations and modes of activity to be realized in communist society and on the ideological and moral qualities of people who will live in this society. It makes it clear that the basis of the social relations in communist society is the true, comradely union and cooperation between the members of society based on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one!" and, accordingly, that in communist society all working people love the organization and the collective and work selflessly in the interests of society and the people. It throws light on the ideological, theoretical, mental and moral features indispensable for the people who will live in this society and on the ways to foster them.

Kimilsungism also clarifies in scientific terms the revolutionary process of building communism and the lines and policies to be followed steadfastly in this process.

Kimilsungism explains in a new original light the important theoretical and practical problems arising in achieving the complete victory of socialism such as the problem of the boundary line of the transition period, the problem of the relations between the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the problem of the signs of the completely victorious socialist society. At the same time, it fully elucidates the problem of the continuous revolution after the establishment of the socialist system, the theory on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the problem of the revolutionization, working-

